

DAILY REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

Han Nianlong Addresses United Nations General Assembly	A 1
Statement on Peace, Hegemonism	A 1
Foreign Withdrawal From Kampuchea	A 2
Superpower Struggle in Mideast	A 4
South African People's Struggle	A 5
Superpowers' Nuclear Disarmament	A 6
USSR 'Sabotage' of Nonaligned Movement	A 7
World Economic Situation	A 7
Support for Korean Unification	A 8
Commentary on Gromyko's UN Speech, Report on U.S. Reaction	A 9
Commentary on U.S.-USSR Talks on Indian Ocean [RENMIN RIBAO 20 Sep]	A 10
Western Energy Ministers Meet in Paris, Set Import Level	A 12

SOVIET UNION

Japan-USSR Economic Talks Conclude, Delegate Meets Kosygin	C 1
RENMIN RIBAO Criticizes KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on Xisha Islands	C 1
British Air Vice Marshal on Soviet Military Strategy	C 2
Gu Mu Wants End to Soviet Hegemonistic Activities [AFP]	C 2

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Major SRV Offensive, Escalation of War Predicted [RENMIN RIBAO 25 Sep]	E 1
SRV Attack in Kampuchea	E 2
Japanese Editorial on Offensive	E 3
SRV Troops Near Thai Border	E 3
SRV Troops Attack Thai Fishing Boat, Two Crew Killed	E 4
Hanoi Reported Impeding International Aid to Kampuchea	E 4
Hua Guofeng Meets With Ex-SRV Official Hoang Van Hoan	E 5
Commentary on SRV Anti-ASEAN Propaganda [RENMIN RIBAO 19 Sep]	E 5
Thailand To Aid, Shelter Kampuchean Civilian Refugees	E 6

WESTERN EUROPE

Luxembourg Officials Continue Visit in Beijing	G 1
Meeting With Li Xiannian	G 1
Culture Ministry Concert	G 1
Vice Premier Wang Renzhong Meets Officials in Copenhagen	G 2
Dinner With Prime Minister	G 2
Luncheon With Queen	G 2

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Saudis To Increase Oil Production for 3 Months	I 1
Statement by UAE Minister on Dialog With W. Europe Viewed	I 1
PRC, Morocco Sign Medical Cooperation Protocol	I 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Liu Lantau Addresses CPPCC Anniversary Meeting	L 1
Hua Guofeng Opposes Personality Cult	L 2
RENMIN RIBAO Discusses Use, Abuse of Power [21 Sep]	L 2
RENMIN RIBAO Commentator Discusses Cadre Policy [26 Sep]	L 7
Gu Mu Comments on Economic Questions at Press Conference	L 9
On Foreign Loans	L 9
On Foreign Investment	L 10
On 1979 Industrial Plan	L 10
Zhang Pinhua Speaks to Press on Agricultural Progress	L 11
On Basic Achievements	L 13
On Grain Target	L 14
On Forestry, Livestock, Fishing, Sidelines	L 15
GUANGMING RIBAO Carries Economic Journal Table of Contents [20 Sep]	L 15
Labor Bureau Official Discusses Youth Unemployment	L 16
Fang Yi Attends National Games Chess Match	L 17
Commercial Advertisements Appear at National Games	L 17
Huang Zhen Holds Press Conference on Cultural Work	L 18
Remarks on 'Hundred Flowers' Policy	L 18
Play To Be Staged for National Day Celebration	L 20
Correction to Hua, Others Speak at CPPCC Meeting	L 20
Correction to State Agricultural Commission Marks PRC Anniversary	L 20

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Duan Junyi Addresses Counterrevolutionary Issue at Rally	P 1
Xi Zhongxun Meets With Rusticated Educated Youths	P 3
Briefs: Wuhan Rustication Rally	P 3

SOUTHWEST REGION

Yunnan Official on Life of Jinuo Minority	Q 1
Briefs: New Sichuan Magazine; Xizang Taxation Conference; Yunnan Profits	Q 2

NORTHEAST REGION

Jilin CYL Congress Closes 26 September	S 1
Liaoning Provincial Women's Congress Opens 26 September	S 1
Liaoning Agriculture Progress in 30 Years Described	S 2
Liaoning Light Industry Conference Closes	S 3
Zhang Xincun Attends Conference on Animal Husbandry Base	S 3
Zhang Xincun's Remarks	S 4
Briefs: Heilongjiang Wheat Harvest	S 4

I. 28 Sep 79

3

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

NORTHWEST REGION

Ma Wenrui Address on Developing Mountainous Areas

T 1

Ma Wenrui Speaks at Shaanxi Planned Parenthood Conference

T 2

Shaanxi Gives Summer Grain Production Figures

T 3

Briefs: Gansu PLA Production Support; Qinghai Basketball
Tournament

T 3

HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS

CHENG MING Views Rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi [1 Sep]

U 1

HAN NIANLONG ADDRESSES UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Statement on Peace, Hegemonism

OW271752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1659 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

["Han Nianlong Stresses Need To Oppose Hegemonism, Defend World Peace"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 27 (XINHUA)--Han Nianlong, chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly, emphasized the importance of opposing hegemonism and defending world peace at the plenary meeting of the session here today. He pointed out: "The harsh facts tell us that hegemonism means aggression and war." "Peace is not secured by waiting or begging. It can only be secured through struggle and defended by action," he added.

In his speech Han Nianlong reviewed the development of the international situation in the 1970s and looked forward into the prospects for the 1980s. He said: "The past ten years were no ordinary years. The growth and further strengthening of the Third World marked a significant change in the international situation over the period." "Strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle, the Third World countries have played an ever greater role in international affairs. They have become a decisive force on the world political scene, and the outlook of the United Nations has undergone a tremendous change. It will be impossible for one or two big powers to manipulate the destiny of the world as they wish."

He said: "Western Europe, Japan and other developed countries, faced with the hegemonist threat of aggression and expansion, have heightened their vigilance and strengthened their unity and defence capabilities to safeguard their state sovereignty and security. They, too, are exerting a positive influence in maintaining world peace and security and promoting a favourable development of the international situation."

"But we must not lose sight of the disquieting aspect of the developing situation. In the past decade, the ever fiercer rivalry between the two superpowers has caused continued turbulence in the international situation. Particularly overbearing is the late-coming superpower, whose inclination to aggression and adventure is visibly growing. Waving the slogans 'disarmament' and 'detente', it is engaged in frenzied arms expansion unprecedented in scale and speed. It is seeking to achieve an overwhelming superiority in nuclear as well as conventional arms and in every sphere, land, sea and air. Relying on its fast growing military strength, it is pushing a global 'offensive strategy'. More and more frequently it is using proxies and organizing mercenaries to launch unscrupulous armed invasions and military coups in other countries. With a view to encircling Europe, controlling strategic routes, seizing strategic resources and speeding up its expansion and strategic deployment for global hegemony, it has increasingly directed the spearheads of its aggression to Africa, the Middle East, the gulf area and Southeast Asia. Facts prove that the late-coming superpower is the main source of threat to world peace and security and is the most dangerous source of a new world war. In the face of this harsh reality, more and more people are talking about 'the more turbulent 1980s' and the possibility of a new world war. Such talk is not groundless."

He pointed out: "Now, this very superpower which is pushing its policy of hegemonism everywhere has the effrontery to propose on this rostrum an item entitled 'On the Inadmissibility of a Policy of Hegemonism in International Relations'."

"Obviously, this is its habitual clumsy tactics of 'a thief crying stop the thief' and of gaining fame by demagogic means. Its aim is to pursue hegemonism even more unscrupulously under the guise of opposing hegemonism. However, the term 'hegemonism' has its precise meaning that brooks no willful interpretation. In the world today, it is an objective fact known to everyone as to who is practising hegemonism and who is against it. No subtle rhetoric can alter it."

He added: "We are optimists with regard to the future of mankind. The 1980s pose a new challenge, but also promise new hopes. We believe that ultimately the people are masters of their own destiny." "Opposing hegemonism and defending world peace are two sides of the same coin. We believe that the just cause of world peace will continue to be victorious so long as all the peace-loving countries and peoples unite and, through hard struggle and solid work, persevere in opposing hegemonism and frustrating its strategic moves. The future of mankind and the world is bright," he noted.

Expounding the foreign policy of the Chinese Government, Han Nianlong said: "In international affairs, China has consistently pursued a foreign policy of peace, which is China's fundamental policy in her relations with other countries." "China is a country with a large population and a vast territory. To turn China into an advanced, modern and powerful socialist country calls for the hard struggle of several generations. We are thus required to secure a lasting peaceful international environment. China has in the past thirty years made unremitting efforts to oppose the imperialist and hegemonist policies of aggression and war and to win or safeguard world peace. In the present turbulent world situation in which the danger of war continues to grow, China will, as always, work together with all other peace-loving countries and people of the world to oppose hegemonism and safeguard world peace," he stated. He said: "The Chinese Government and people adhere to the principle of internationalism, support all the oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for liberation and social progress. We have done so in the past and will continue to do so in future. We will always stand together with the people of all countries. A modernized China will certainly contribute to the preservation of world peace, to the furtherance of friendship and cooperation among all peoples and to the advancement of the cause of human progress."

He said in conclusion: "With the advent of the 1980s, the Chinese delegation sincerely hopes that the United Nations will give full expression to the common will of the people of all countries, faithfully apply the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter and play a more effective and active role in international affairs. China is prepared to work to this end together with the other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries."

Foreign Withdrawal From Kampuchea

OW271802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1716 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

["Han Nianlong Demands Withdrawal of Foreign Troops From Kampuchea"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 27 (XINHUA)--The immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchean territory is the key to a solution of the Indochinese question, Chairman of the Chinese delegation Han Nianlong pointed out at the plenary meeting of the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly here today.

Analysing the present situation in Indochina, he said: "As is well known, the crux of the Indochinese situation lies in the brutal aggression imposed on Kampuchea. Towards the end of last year, Vietnam brazenly mounted an armed invasion against Democratic Kampuchea, a sovereign state, occupied large tracts of its territory and set up a puppet regime there, plunging Kampuchea into unheard-of calamities. This naked aggression by Vietnam is not only an act against the Vietnamese people's desire for recuperation, rehabilitation and peaceful construction after the war, but also a gross violation of Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and a direct threat to the peace and security of the Southeast Asian countries. It tramples underfoot the UN Charter and fundamental principles of international law."

He went on to say that at the urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council held earlier this year, "The overwhelming majority of the member states strongly condemned Vietnam's act of aggression and demanded an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea. It was only because of the veto arbitrarily used by one permanent member that the Security Council failed to adopt resolutions and take effective action. Now the best part of the year has passed, but instead of stopping its aggression against Kampuchea, Vietnam is sending more troops there and stepping up its deployment in preparation for a new massive dry-season offensive to wipe out the patriotic Kampuchean Armed Forces at one blow and then bear on the whole of Southeast Asia. The disaster that today befalls the people of Kampuchea may befall those of other countries tomorrow. How can such practice of power politics be allowed to go unchecked in this contemporary age? We are pleased to note that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, summing up experience and readjusting its policies, are uniting extensive patriotic forces under the banner of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of Great National Union and fighting heroically to drive all the Vietnamese aggressors from Kampuchean territory. Historical experience has repeatedly proved and will continue to prove that no foreign aggression and oppression can vanquish a whole nation, and that the just cause of a nation against alien domination is invincible."

He further pointed out here "The so-called Heng Samrin regime is nothing but a puppet propped up by the Vietnamese aggressors at bayonet point. Playing the jackal to the tiger, it has helped the Vietnamese aggressors to suppress the Kampuchean people in cold blood. Naturally, such a puppet regime is spurned by the Kampuchean people, opposed by the governments and peoples of the Southeast Asian countries and condemned by world opinion." He said: "The recent decision taken by the General Assembly on accepting the credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea is a manifestation of the just position of international community against foreign armed aggression and another indication that the aggression committed by Vietnam with the backing of its behind-the-scenes boss against Democratic Kampuchea is most unpopular."

Referring to the Indochinese refugees, Han Nianlong said: "Over the past year or more, as a result of the massive persecution and expulsion by the Vietnamese authorities, nearly a million innocent people were forced to leave their homes and drift from place to place. Countless refugees were drowned in the sea or perished in the wilderness. Their tragic plight and serious case were something rarely seen since World War II. Such actions on the part of Vietnam not only violate the basic humanitarian principle but have created tremendous economic burdens and grave social problems for the Southeast Asian region and affected the tranquillity and stability of the countries there."

He said that after the international meeting on Indochinese refugees held in Geneva, "Vietnam, under the pressure of world opinion, orally undertook to control the exodus of refugees, but in fact continues to persecute and export them. We hold that the key to a solution of the Indochinese refugee problem lies in a complete change by Vietnam of its reactionary policy of cruel persecution and export of refugees. If the problem is not tackled at its source, this human tragedy will continue."

He stressed: "There is a deep-rooted cause for the deterioration of the Indochinese situation to the present state. It is the result of the aggressive and expansionist policies pursued by the big and small hegemonists." "After the passing of President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese authorities betrayed his political line step by step and feverishly pushed a policy of expansion. With Soviet backing, they committed armed invasion and military occupation of weaker neighbours in an attempt to realize their dream of regional hegemony by establishing an 'Indochinese federation' totally under their thumb. Exploiting the Vietnamese authorities' ambition for expansion, the Soviet Union has used Vietnam and Indochina as its 'strategic base' in Southeast Asia and, through the instrumentality of Vietnam, sought to control the region and then establish an 'Asian collective security system' so as to link up its strategic deployment in the Pacific with that in the Indian Ocean. People have come to realize more and more clearly that Vietnamese invasion and domination of its neighbours are by no means a local issue but an important component of Soviet attempt to establish an 'Asian collective security system' in furtherance of its strategy of seeking world hegemony."

Han Nianlong said: "The three Indochinese states are China's neighbours. The Chinese Government and people have consistently supported the people of these countries in their just struggle to win or safeguard national independence and build up their countries. The Chinese Government and people cannot but feel grave concern over the deterioration of the Indochinese situation. We hold that the United Nations has an unshirkable responsibility to take effective measures, first to make Vietnam withdraw forthwith all its troops from Kampuchea, stop its aggression and military occupation in Kampuchea and then to solve the other related questions." "The Indochinese question must be solved by the Indochinese peoples themselves on the basis of respect for their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and free from all foreign interference," he pointed out in conclusion.

Superpower Struggle in Mideast

OW271811 Beijing XINHUA in English 1735 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

["Han Nianlong Condemns Superpower Struggle in Middle East, Israeli Expansionism"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 27 (XINHUA)--The crux of the Middle East question still lies in the struggle between the superpowers for oil resources and strategic areas and the expansionist policy of Israel, Han Nianlong, chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly, stated at the plenary session here today.

He said: "One superpower sticks to its position of partiality to Israel. The other has used every opportunity to carry out infiltration and expansion, split Arab unity and undermine the stability and peace of the Middle East. The Israeli authorities remain adamant in obstructing and opposing an overall settlement of the Middle East question."

I. 28 Sep 79

A 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

"They have kept making armed attacks on southern Lebanon and subjected the Palestinian and other Arab peoples to new war threats and provocations. There is a long way to go towards an overall and just settlement of the Middle East question.

"Of late, more and more countries and world opinion have come to agree that in order to have stability and peace in the Middle East it is essential to respect the Arab national interests and the Palestinian people's national rights. Such is the truth and the general trend."

He reaffirmed the unswerving support of the Chinese Government and people for the people of the Arab countries and Palestinians in their just struggle. He strongly condemned the expansionism and rivalry of the superpowers in the Middle East and firmly opposed the sinister superpower attempt to sow discord among the Arab countries and Israel's peremptory attitude of obstructing an overall settlement of the Middle East question. He expressed the sincere hope that all parties of the Arab world will show mutual understanding, repair their unity and work together to speed up their victory.

South African People's Struggle

OW271812 Beijing XINHUA in English 1741 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

["Han Nianlong Expresses Support for South African People's Struggle"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 27 (XINHUA)--"The Chinese Government and people will, as always, firmly support the just struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania," Han Nianlong, chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly, said at the plenary session here today.

He praised the new achievements made by the Zimbabwean, Namibian and Azanian peoples in their liberation struggle in the past year. The people in southern Africa, he said, persisting in unity and struggle and guarding against external interference and sabotage, will certainly win complete liberation for the whole African Continent. But the racist forces in southern Africa have kept playing political tricks in an attempt to maintain their racist rule in disguised forms.

He said: "In recent years, various proposals and suggestions for a negotiated settlement of the independence of Zimbabwe and Namibia have been put forward internationally. Many African states have made great efforts towards this end, and their efforts have won sympathy and support from the international community. But so far these negotiations have not made substantive progress because of the intransigence of the racist forces. Facts fully show that the racist regime of South Africa and the racist forces of Rhodesia are the fundamental obstacles to a settlement of the questions of Zimbabwe and Namibia, which is long overdue. All justice-upholding countries should exert effective pressure on the racists and give energetic support to the liberation struggle of the people in southern Africa. An early end to the racist rule in Zimbabwe and Namibia and the attainment of independence based on a genuine majority rule will help stabilize the situation in southern Africa, exclude external meddling and interference and push forward the struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa."

Superpowers' Nuclear Disarmament

CW271821 Beijing XINHUA in English 1747 GMT 27 Sep 79 CW

["Han Nianlong on Nuclear Disarmament"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 27 (XINHUA)--The two superpowers with the largest nuclear arsenals should be the first to reduce their nuclear armament, Han Nianlong, chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly, stressed at the plenary session here today.

He pointed out that this is the last year of the U.N. "disarmament decade". Regrettably the objective of the "disarmament decade" has not been attained; on the contrary, this past decade has been one of massive arms expansion by the two superpowers. "The crucial reason is that the two superpowers have no sincere desire for disarmament," he said.

He added: "We have always held that the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons are the fundamental way to nuclear disarmament and the elimination of the threat of a nuclear war. Pending this, all the nuclear countries should undertake not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-weapon-free zones. As for the way to apply concrete measures of nuclear disarmament, an important principle must be followed, as was rightly pointed out by the representatives of many countries, namely, the two superpowers with the largest nuclear arsenals should be the first to reduce their nuclear armaments. When substantial progress has been made in this regard, the other nuclear countries shall join them in reducing nuclear armaments according to reasonable ratios until finally nuclear arms are totally destroyed. We consider this principle to be fair and reasonable. However, those who cling to their nuclear superiority and are bent on seeking nuclear overlordship are obstinately opposed to this principle. They are fervently advocating the idea of all nuclear countries "simultaneously" reducing their armaments by the same quantity and quality. This is obviously a demagogic trick. Now that the superpowers enjoy a tremendous nuclear superiority and are in a position to fight a nuclear war at any time with the huge number of nuclear weapons at their disposal, would any nuclear disarmament plan make our world safer if it does not change this state of affairs?"

He pointed out, "The SALT II treaty signed by the Soviet Union and the United States neither calls for a significant numerical reduction of the strategic arms, nor provides a substantive qualitative limitation." He hoped that the Soviet Union and the United States will take practical measures to carry out genuine nuclear disarmament as called for by many other countries.

He continued: "The reduction of conventional arms is another matter calling for attention. In view of the growing danger of a massive conventional war, we hold that conventional disarmament and nuclear disarmament should be given equal importance, and that the two should be carried out in conjunction." He said: "We have always held that all countries, whether big or small, strong or weak, and whether with or without nuclear weapons, are entitled to take part in the consideration and settlement of disarmament issues on a completely equal footing. It is no longer permissible for anybody to use the United Nations as a platform to sing the praises of certain bilateral negotiations or make the disarmament machinery a ploy at his disposal. "So far as China is concerned," Han Nianlong said in conclusion, "We are always for genuine disarmament. We firmly support all reasonable proposals conducive to genuine disarmament and are prepared to make unremitting efforts for its realization."

USSR 'Sabotage' of Nonaligned Movement

OW271826 Beijing XINHUA in English 1757 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

["Han Nianlong Condemns Soviet Sabotage of Non-Aligned Movement"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 27 (XINHUA)--Han Nianlong, chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly, condemned the Soviet Union for using and collaborating with its agents in an attempt to bring the nonaligned movement into the orbit of its own global strategy. He made the condemnation at the plenary meeting here today.

He said that the line of action of the Soviet Union and its agents is most unpopular, and their clumsy performance only serves to reveal their true colours more clearly to the non-aligned countries. Referring to the results of the sixth non-aligned summit concluded not long ago, he said that the divisive and disruptive schemes were frustrated, and the basic principles of the non-aligned movement and the unity of the movement [were] upheld thanks to the joint efforts of the majority of the member countries. This is a significant achievement scored by the non-aligned movement along a road beset with difficulties.

"China has always highly appreciated the independent, sovereign and non-bloc principles of the non-aligned movement and supported its just position of opposing imperialism, colonialism and foreign domination and hegemonism in all forms. The Chinese Government and people sincerely hope that the non-aligned countries will unite and cooperate and eliminate outside interference so that their movement will play a greater role in the struggle of all nations to safeguard sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and develop national economies and cultures, and the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order and for world peace."

World Economic Situation

OW271827 Beijing XINHUA in English 1802 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

["Han Nianlong on International Economic Problem"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 27 (XINHUA)--The steady deterioration of the international economic situation is one of the important factors making for international turbulence, Han Nianlong, chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly, pointed out during general debate at the plenary session here today.

He said: "The Chinese Government sincerely hopes that the special session of the General Assembly scheduled to be held in 1980 at the suggestion of developing countries will make an important contribution in helping the economic development of the developing countries, establishing a new international economic order and formulating a new international strategy for development." He said: "Many developing countries have pointed out that the root cause for all evils of the present international economy lies in the existing inequitable and irrational international economic order. Therefore, they strongly demand a fundamental restructuring of the international economic system. This demand is entirely just, being in the interest of the overwhelming majority of the people of the world."

He then reviewed the process of the talks for the establishment of a new international economic order in the past five years. Five years have passed since the adoption of the declaration and programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order, he said. Despite great efforts of the developing countries, the talks and dialogues have been mostly in an impasse because of all kinds of obstacles set up by the two superpowers. This unreasonable state of affairs cannot be allowed to continue, he affirmed.

"In order to bring about effective solutions to the international economic problems, recognition of the developing countries' full rights and true equality in decision-making in international economic affairs is essential. The correct way to settle pressing economic problems is for the developed countries and the developing countries to sit together for all-round consultation, break the present impasse, explore and adopt effective measures to narrow down the gap between the rich and poor countries and establish a new international economic relationship that is equitable, rational and based on equality and mutual benefit," he stressed.

"Having realized the importance of a constructive dialogue with the Third World countries, a number of developed countries have in their bilateral or multilateral relations adopted positive measures such as increasing their economic and scientific-technical aid and supporting the establishment of an integrated programme for commodities and its common fund. These measures are welcome," he added. He hoped that more developed countries will understand the situation and respond favourably to the demands of the developing countries.

Support for Korean Reunification

OW271832 Beijing XINHUA in English 1810 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

["Han Nianlong Reaffirms Support to Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, September 27 (XINHUA)--"The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Korean people's sacred cause of independent and peaceful reunification of their country and are firmly opposed to acts aimed at creating 'two Koreas' and perpetuating the division of Korea", Han Nianlong, chairman of the delegation of the People's Republic of China to the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly, reaffirmed at the plenary session here today.

He said: "We support the three principles and the five-point programme President Kim Il-sung put forward for solving the Korean question, and we support dialogue between the North and South and hope that this dialogue will yield positive results."

He pointed out: "The resolution on promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea adopted by the U.N. General Assembly at its 30th session should be implemented in earnest. The United States should withdraw all its troops and armaments from and stop its military aid to South Korea. The 'U.N. Command' must be disbanded. These steps will help to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In our view, the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on holding Korea-U.S. talks and replacing the armistice by a peace agreement is reasonable and should meet with a positive response. As for the discussion of the reunification of Korea through a North-South dialogue, it is purely the Korean people's own business which brooks no foreign interference.

COMMENTARY ON GROMYKO'S UN SPEECH; REPORT ON U.S. REACTION

OW280552 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1801 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[XINHUA reporter's commentary: "A Thief Crying 'Stop Thief'"--on Gromyko's UN speech]

[Text] United Nations, 25 September--On the morning of 25 September Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko vehemently presented his views with affected seriousness at the UN General Assembly debate. He demanded that "The important issue on the practice of hegemonism, which is prohibited in international affairs, should be included in the agenda of the current session and that the related draft resolution should be put forward to the General Assembly for discussion." This foreign minister unblushingly vowed: The Soviet Union will "resolutely oppose anyone who aspired to hegemony and resolutely oppose some countries ordering other countries about." He loudly appealed: "It is now time for all UN members to take a clear-cut stand to condemn hegemonism and halt any attempt to seek hegemonism in world affairs."

Why do the Soviet leaders who have all along maintained silence about hegemonism now come out so forcefully to prattle opposition to hegemonism? It is not surprising at all. As the old saying goes: "The thief is fearful of the consequences of his act." It is well known to all people that the Soviet Union has been pushing hegemonism everywhere in the world. The people of the whole world are against hegemonism. In these circumstances, the Soviet Union has to echo others in opposing hegemonism in order to improve its unfavorable situation. Thus, Gromyko thought that the Soviet Union could slip out of a predicament like a cicada sloughing its skins and escape condemnation of Soviet hegemonism by world public opinion so that it can fish in troubled waters. Thus, the Soviet Union could regain not only the initiative but also be in a position to clear itself and put the blame on others. Let us see how this Soviet foreign minister plays his tricks.

Gromyko said: There are people who have "stirred up a movement" against Cuba, doing their very best to trump up lies about the policies of Cuba and the Soviet Union. But he failed to point out the essence of the alleged "trumped-up" charges and he did not cite any hard facts to repudiate them. Instead, he illogically asserted: "The truth is: This kind of propaganda is completely void of reality and is built precisely on a hypothesis. Cuba and the Soviet Union have issued statements in this regard." In other words, because the Soviet Union considered that this kind of "propaganda" is trumped-up, it too has to fabricate something. What is more interesting is that Gromyko declared: The Soviet Union and Cuba think that this matter should "end." Such an incoherent statement made by an impressive-looking Soviet foreign minister can only show that it is not easy to deny the fact that Cuba is a hatchetman of the Soviet Union who serves the aggressive, expansionist policy of Soviet social-imperialism everywhere. Even a veteran in foreign affairs like this Soviet foreign minister feels helpless against this fact. This Soviet foreign minister kept silent and did not explain why the Soviet troops made such a long journey to the Caribbean Sea.

If we say that Gromyko was employing evasive tactics on the Cuban question, then on the Indochina question he was using attack as a means of defense--opposing China by innuendo and muddying the waters--in order to camouflage another Soviet hatchetman, the small Vietnamese hegemonist, and to cover up its aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia.

Without mentioning names, he referred to the self-defensive war waged by the Chinese Army and people on the border areas in March this year as "aggression" against Vietnam and openly advocated that the Vietnamese refugee export issue should be played up and exploited to oppose China. He said that the issue of "aggression against Vietnam" should "not be diluted by the artificial propaganda campaign centered around the refugee question that is aimed squarely at Vietnam."

The scheme concocted by the Soviet Union and Cuba in collusion to block the attendance of the lawful Kampuchean delegate to the current session met with ignominious defeat several days ago. Gromyko today again brought up this matter; only this time, he used an obviously weak tone: "The Kampuchean seat in the United Nations can only be occupied by the lawful delegate of the Kampuchean people (meaning the Heng Samrin puppet clique)." The reason why Vietnam dared to invade Democratic Kampuchea and is still hanging around is because this small hegemony is supported by a big hegemony.

What is both funny and annoying is that this Soviet foreign minister shouted abuse at "certain countries which are daily stepping up intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs," and that "the Soviet Union deems it necessary to put a stop to this kind of intolerable intervention," as if it was not the Soviet Union but other countries who sent thousands of military advisers, shipped countless amounts of military supplies and even dispatched combat troops recently to this south Asian country! From the above remarks by this Soviet foreign minister, people can only conclude that having done a lot of evil things, the Soviet social-imperialists, who have a guilty conscience and realize that justice is not on their side, are now resorting to deceitful methods to hoodwink themselves as well as others. Since they are thieves, however they cannot escape a guilty conscience, and echoing others in crying "stop thieves" does not mean that they can be immune from getting caught.

[Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0300 GMT on 27 September carries the following RENMIN RIBAO report: "Gromyko's speech at the UN General Assembly denying the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba promptly stirred up strong dissatisfaction in the U.S. Senate. In an interview with reporters, Cranston, Deputy head of the Democratic Party in the U.S. Senate said: I do not believe a word the Russian said, commenting on Gromyko's allegation that the Soviet Union had no combat troops in Cuba. Senate Republican leader Baker asked President Carter to publish proof that substantiates the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba. He said: I am surprised. It is beyond any doubt that the Soviet Union has a full and well-equipped combat brigade in Cuba. Senator Jackson called Gromyko's speech a shameless lie. Church, chairman of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, refuted Gromyko's speech. Gromyko said: Only by honestly admitting that the whole thing was a fabrication will this matter be resolved. Church retorted: Only when the Soviet troops are no longer in Cuba can this matter be ended. I do not want to see the SALT II treaty voted down by the Senate. Some U.S. people and officials have said that since the Soviet Union had taken a firm attitude in the U.S.-Soviet talks, what Gromyko said does not surprise anyone."]

COMMENTARY ON U.S.-USSR TALKS ON INDIAN OCEAN

HK270723 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 79 p 6 HK

[Commentary by Gao Jiawan [7559 1367 1238]: "Talks on the Indian Ocean Issue Have Again Run Aground"]

[Text] Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation of military forces in the Indian Ocean, broken off for more than a year, have again run aground because of differences on both sides.

At the Soviet-U.S. summit held in Vienna this June, an agreement was reached by the delegates of the two sides to meet immediately and resume talks on the Indian Ocean issue. The delegates of the two countries met in the latter part of July, but their talks were discontinued not long afterward. No definite date has yet been set for the next meeting.

The talks on "limiting military forces in the Indian Ocean" were a product of the intensified contention between the Soviet Union and the United States over the Indian Ocean. As everyone knows, the Indian Ocean occupies an extremely important strategic position and the Soviet Union has all along regarded the Indian Ocean as an area of contention with the United States for world hegemony, and has tried hard to control the sea lanes. In 1968, after Britain announced the withdrawal of its military presence east of the Suez, the Soviet fleet impatiently scrambled into the Indian Ocean and began deploying its military forces there. By the 1970's, Soviet military expansion in the Indian Ocean became more pronounced. Soviet naval activities in the Indian Ocean totalled 8,000 ship-days in 1974. This figure is more than 8 times that of 1968 and far exceeded that of the United States. In April 1974, the Soviet Union held a global naval exercise and concentrated more than 100 warships in the Gulf of Aden, the Cape of Good Hope and the Mediterranean Sea, the three important areas related to maritime petroleum transport. This shows that if necessary, the Soviet Union has the ability to seal up the outlets of the Persian Gulf and cut off the Middle East oil supply which is indispensable to the United States, Europe and Japan.

The momentum of the overbearing Soviet expansion caused the United States and its Western allies grave uneasiness. The United States spent an enormous amount of funds to expand its military installations on Diego Garcia in the middle of the Indian Ocean and proposed to the Soviet Union that the two sides sit down for talks on limiting military activities in the Indian Ocean. The U.S.-Soviet talks on "limiting and reducing military activities in the Indian Ocean" formally began in 1977. By February 1978, a total of four rounds of talks had been held. According to reports, both sides agreed to work out a draft for a "settlement by stages" and both sides agreed in principle to "freeze" the existing military forces in the Indian Ocean and later to further reduce their military presence and activities. When concrete problems were involved, however, there appeared serious differences on both sides. Each side tried to make arrangements favorable to its own side. On the question of the nonmilitarization of the Indian Ocean, the United States tried to limit the activities of the Soviet Navy in certain areas whereas the Soviet Union tried to include the U.S. bases in Australia. In defining the term military bases, the United States held that this should include all available bases, but the Soviet Union proposed that this should only include bases over which they exercise control. This actually covered only the U.S. bases but not the Soviet bases. As each side stuck to its own view, the dispute could not be settled.

While holding talks with the United States, the Soviet Union at the same time further increased its military activities in the Indian Ocean. This has been very apparent in the last 2 years. Near the end of 1977 and the beginning of 1978, the Soviet Union became directly involved in the armed conflicts in the Horn of Africa and followed that up by carrying out intervention, subversive control and infiltration in many Asian and African countries. It launched one offensive after another on the shores of the Red Sea and the coast of the Persian Gulf and sought to establish its military and political superiority over the United States in the Indian Ocean. After the Soviet Union was forced to leave the port of Berbera in Somalia, it enlarged the military base in Aden. At present, it is building a large facility there capable of docking ten submarines. The other Soviet base is on the island of Socotra at the entrance of the Red Sea. Apart from these important installations, it is also building a major port in Turbah [0956 1422 1572] which when completed "will give Moscow strategic superiority in this area."

I. 28 Sep 79

A 12

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

According to statistics, the Soviet Union now has at its disposal more than 20 ports and military bases along the coastline of the Indian Ocean, an increase from the former figure of slightly over ten. At the same time, the Soviet fleet in the Indian Ocean has increased to 24 ships, nearly the highest number since the petroleum crisis in 1973 and 1974. Of particular importance is the fact that between this April and May, the new Soviet 40,000-ton class aircraft carrier "Minsk" entered the Indian Ocean, docked in South Yemen and areas of the Red Sea and Persian Gulf and held military maneuvers. In early August another Soviet missile submarine accompanied by a supply ship entered the port of Aden for the first time. According to the U.S. Navy, the firepower of this submarine is equivalent to that of an "Eisenhower" class submarine, one of the largest and fastest submarines in the U.S. Navy.

Senior White House foreign affairs and defense advisers held a secret meeting this June to discuss the Soviet expansion, and proposed such measures as strengthening the U.S. military forces in the Indian Ocean, increasing the patrols of the U.S. naval task force in the Indian Ocean and setting up a "rapid response unit." Recently, U.S. officials against emphasized the "vital interests" of the United States in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf areas and declared that if necessary, the United States is prepared to resort to the use of military force to protect its interests outside the country." The Soviet Union countered this statement by criticizing the United States for pursuing the "obnoxious policy of the big stick" and emphasized the proximity of the Indian Ocean to the Soviet Union and the fact that it is the "only direct sea lane connecting European and Asian areas of the Soviet Union." The Soviet Union is using "its legitimate right to safeguard the security of the Indian Ocean" to create public opinion for its further expansion in that area. From this we can see that it is not at all unusual that the Soviet-U.S. talks on the Indian Ocean issue have run aground.

WESTERN ENERGY MINISTERS MEET IN PARIS, SET IMPORT LEVEL

OW271239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Paris, September 26 (XINHUA)--The energy ministers of seven West industrialized countries met here today to discuss how to implement the resolution on the energy problem adopted at the June Tokyo summit. The seven countries are France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Japan, Canada and the United States.

After a day's discussion, the ministers signed an agreement which sets an oil import ceiling of 472 million tons a year, or 9.44 million barrels a day, for the European Economic Community from 1980 to 1985, 6.3 million barrels a day for Japan and 8.5 million barrels a day for the United States.

An agreement was reached on the registration of oil imports to prevent oil companies from raising prices at will, which might enable free market prices to exceed considerably the prices set by member states of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The meeting reaffirmed the necessity of accelerating the development of nuclear power and coal production. It decided to establish immediately an international energy technology group to oversee the Western world's oil strategy. The group will review each country's programs on oil conservation and imports.

JAPAN-USSR ECONOMIC TALKS CONCLUDE, DELEGATE MEETS KOSYGIN

OW280722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 28 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, September 27 (XINHUA)--The eighth session of the Commission for Economic Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Japan was held here from September 24 to 27.

A Japanese delegation led by Shigeo Nagano, chairman of the Japanese-Soviet Commission for Economic Cooperation and president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, attended the session. The session discussed the implementation of an agreement on economic cooperation between the two countries and the perspectives of bilateral economic cooperation. The session failed to conclude a long-term agreement on economic cooperation between the two countries.

During the talks, the Soviet side held that the signing of an agreement on global credit given by Japan to the Soviet Union would promote Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation. The Soviet side also proposed that Japanese firms help build a big non-ferrous metal processing plant in Siberia.

When he received the Japanese delegation, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers A. K. Kosygin complained against Japan for increasing military spending and sowed discord between Japan and China by requesting Japan "not to form a military alliance with both the United States and China". Shigeo Nagano said in explicit terms that the Japanese Government knew how to handle its relations with the United States and China. As for Japan's military spending, he said, it now accounts for less than one per cent of its GNP.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON XISHA ISLANDS

OW280734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 28 Sep 79 OW

["Hegemonist Logic Shown by Soviet KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (RED STAR) in Slandering China"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA)--The Soviet mass media have spread slanders against China by saying that China is aiming "to get territory from its neighboring countries" and to bring the territories of south and Southeast Asian countries "into its own territory", said the PEOPLE'S DAILY today in an article entitled "hegemonist logic". The Soviet newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has even cited a "crime"--"China has occupied the Paracel Islands belonging to Vietnam", the article added.

It is well known that the "Paracel Islands (Xisha Islands) are part of the islands in the South China Sea. These islands including the Xisha Islands are the inherent territory of China, as is proved by historical data and general recognition throughout the world, the article stressed. "Even the 'map of the world' published in 1967 by the Soviet Topographical Surveying Bureau marks the Dongsha, Xisha and Nansha islands as belonging to 'China'. The collection of world maps published in 1972 by the Topographic Bureau of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the maps included among the items in the 12th volume of the Soviet encyclopedia published in 1973 clearly show the islands belonging to China." "In the 'Pacific Atlas', the first volume of 'Marine Atlas' printed on November 28, 1974, the Nansha and Xisha islands were marked as part of China's territory. 'The Marine Atlas' was charted and published by the Soviet Defence Ministry with Gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy, as the "responsible editor", and Paleyev, Captain 1st, rank of the Soviet Navy, as "chief editor". In 'The Western Pacific' on page 281 of the atlas, the Nansha and Xisha island groups are indicated in Russian as belonging to China."

"In all this we can see how the Soviet authorities, including the Soviet military authorities represented by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, have admitted in the past that the islands belong to China. But, today, the paper slandered China for 'invading and occupying' the islands which belong to her in an attempt to prove that China is carrying on aggression and expansion. This kind of mean trick will not make the Kremlin's anti-China propaganda successful. On the contrary, it can only make KRASNAYA ZVEZDA lose face before the world public opinion."

BRITISH AIR VICE MARSHAL ON SOVIET MILITARY STRATEGY

OW270802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] London, September 26 (XINHUA)--Soviet military strategy is designed to fight a world war in which all types of weapons would be used, says an article written by British Air Vice-Marshal Stewart Manual and published by the Foreign Affairs Research Institute recently.

The goal of Soviet military strategy, the article says, is the achievement of the political aim of the total destruction of their enemy which includes "defeat of the enemy militarily, seizure of strategic areas, occupation of territory, installation of governments favourable to the Soviet Union and ultimately ideological conversion."

In the period from about 1960, the article points out, "the Soviet Union began a programme of military expansion designed to achieve superiority in all aspects of military power." "Nuclear war is but one facet of Soviet grand strategy," it adds. The article notes that the Soviets have spared no effort to achieve superiority in all arms which they believe to be essential to success in a future war. Since no nation has experienced the effects of nuclear weapons on the battlefield, "they have devoted a great deal of effort to evolving a doctrine for their use and methods of combat which could be applied successfully in a nuclear environment in a war in Europe," it continues. The article stresses, "nuclear weapons are part of all the Soviet arms concept for fighting a war in Europe and would be used as necessary in the prosecution of the war." The Soviets do not believe that a nuclear war would necessarily be a short war; they are prepared for all eventualities and are gearing their economic, psychological, political and military resources to achieving their ultimate political aim of total defeat of their enemies, the article adds.

In peace time, the article points out, the Russian's global strategy is clearly directed at "establishing forward bases in strategic areas from which their forces would deny the West access to important strategic materials in war. They may even be tempted to exercise control of certain important areas in peace time."

GU MU WANTS END TO SOVIET HEGEMONISTIC ACTIVITIES

OW280637 Hong Kong AFP in English 0633 GMT 28 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (AFP)--China's aim in the Sino-Soviet negotiations was to bring an end to the Soviet Union's "hegemonistic" activities, Vice-Premier Gu Mu indicated here today.

Mr. Gu, questioned at a press conference on the economic aspects of the current negotiations in Moscow, replied: "Trade between the Soviet Union and China has been going on for years, but the main question is not trade. It is whether the Soviet Union has any sincere desire to improve the relations between the two countries. The basic problem is whether the Soviet Government will change its hegemonistic and expansionist activities in the world", Mr. Gu said.

MAJOR SRV OFFENSIVE, ESCALATION OF WAR PREDICTED

HK280741 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 79 p 5 HK

[Article by Wang Rongjiu [3769 2837 0036]: "The Signals of a New Storm"]

[Text] The rainy season in Southeast Asia will soon end. With the rain clouds vanishing gradually, the leaden clouds of war are setting in. People say that once the dry season begins, the booming of the guns of the Vietnamese Army of aggression will replace the muffled thunder in the skies over Indochina, even over the whole of Southeast Asia, and the bloody winds and rains of a war of aggression will sweep over the land which has been devastated many times by war. They also see the signals of a new storm.

Signal No 1 is the endless supply of weapons, ammunition and military supplies that the Soviet Union is giving the Vietnamese authorities to expand their aggression. It also consists of the Soviet collaboration with them in planning future moves of aggression. According to Western reporters, "new Soviet-made command cars, trucks and tanks" can be seen in places not far from Hanoi, "a thick cluster of Soviet ships is moored in the port of Haiphong," countless Soviets are "helping to unload ammunition from ships which are crowding Haiphong and the port of Ho Chi Minh City in the south," and "Soviet instructors are training Vietnamese pilots and Soviet fighter-bombers are dashing across the skies." The Soviet Union has asked Thailand to permit its planes--which carry ammunition and military supplies to Vietnam--to fly across Thai territory 20 times a week instead of the previous rate of 4 times a week. Reportedly, 37 Soviet transport planes will fly across Thailand to Vietnam this month. "These planes carry weapons and other military supplies, rather than food grain to the people."

According to intelligence from the Japanese Defense Ministry, two Soviet "Bear" type long-range large electronic reconnaissance planes recently flew southward through the Tsushima Strait and have allegedly landed in Vietnam. This additional landing of Soviet "Bear" type aircraft in Vietnam at such a moment obviously was closely connected with the Vietnamese authorities' preparations for expanding their war of aggression. Reportedly, there was a marked increase in Soviet naval activities in Southeast Asian waters at the same time.

According to another report, Chu Huy Man, a member of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party and commander of the Vietnamese Army of aggression against Kampuchea, visited the Soviet Union in early September and held a "work conference" with his Soviet colleagues. The "work" which he and his Soviet colleagues studied was self-evident.

Signal No 2 involves the military deployments that the Vietnamese authorities, with Soviet support, are actively making in Kampuchea and Laos. Reportedly, they recently sent three more combat divisions to Kampuchea, thereby increasing the Vietnamese army of aggression in Kampuchea to 20 divisions. Five divisions are stationed in areas from Pailin to Battambang in western Kampuchea and are at most 70 kilometers from the border. The Vietnamese authorities are intensively building airports and highways in some of their occupied areas in Kampuchea to facilitate the dispatching of troops and military supplies. They recently dispatched large numbers of troops of the Heng Samrin puppet army to the Kampuchean-Thai border. Reportedly, at least 20,000 puppet troops equipped with 19 tanks and 12 artillery pieces have been amassed in western Kampuchea, which borders on Thailand's Prachinburi Province.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese authorities have dispatched troops to build defense works and highways in areas on the Lao side of the Chinese-Lao border. A few weeks ago, they transferred the Vietnamese troops in the southern and central parts of Laos to the Chinese-Lao borders.

Signal No 3 is the stationing of many combat units by the Vietnamese authorities along the Chinese-Vietnamese border and the unbridled provocation and harassment along the Chinese border. This has continuously created tension in the border areas. This closely resembles the situation around the beginning of this year when the Vietnamese authorities dispatched large numbers of troops to invade Kampuchea. As they did at that time, they now babble that China "threatens" Vietnam and say with affected seriousness that China wants to "annex" the whole of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They want to use this sensational rumor to divert people's attention and cover up their military deployment for aggression on a larger scale.

Signal No 4 is the "diplomatic offensive" launched by the Vietnamese authorities with the support and cooperation of the Soviet Union and Cuba, in an attempt to force the international community to recognize their puppet Heng Samrin administration so they can legalize their aggression and have greater freedom in doing as they please. With Cuba's support, they vainly attempted to push their Kampuchean puppet into the nonaligned summit. Under the auspices of the Soviet Union, they wanted to give the Phnom Penh puppet the UNGA seat of Democratic Kampuchea. This was also to no avail, but they have not given up these ideas. They are applying pressure on the ASEAN countries and trying to stop them from putting forward the Kampuchean question in the UNGA and from demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Stern in voice and countenance, they threaten the ASEAN countries, telling them they "will not be easy on them" should they insist on putting forward the Kampuchean question in the UNGA. Of course, the ASEAN countries will never be cowed by the Vietnamese authorities. They can clearly see that the Vietnamese authorities are so arrogant because they have strong backing.

All these signals forebode the advent of a storm in Indochina and Southeast Asia. World public opinion, especially that of Southeast Asia, has given one warning after another: Vietnam is collaborating with the Soviet Union in planning "a large-scale attack" in Southeast Asia. AFP news from Hanoi says: "The rainy season in Southeast Asia will soon end, giving rise to conjectures about a large-scale war." The West German press reports: "Since the end of June, observers of the Kampuchean question have discovered that (Hanoi) is actively preparing to launch a new large-scale offensive in early November when the dry season sets in." On this basis, some newspapers further ask: "Will the Vietnamese intrude into Thailand?" The Thai Premier General Kriangsak Chamanan has made an urgent appeal to world public opinion, saying that "the signals of a storm" should not be regarded as unimportant. The whole world is closely watching the moves of the Vietnamese authorities and the Soviet Union and has made necessary preparations.

SRV Attack in Kampuchea

OW271307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese Armed Forces have begun massive military operations in the central and western parts of Kampuchea in preparation for their dry season offensive, reported foreign news agencies.

AFP reported yesterday from Aranyaprathet in Thailand near the Kampuchean border, "Heavy artillery pounding was heard close to the Thai border yesterday and today." The target was a mountainous area which was reported to be a stronghold of the Armed Forces of Democratic Kampuchea. "At least five divisions of the Vietnamese Army have begun a massive military operation in six Cambodian provinces around Phnom Penh", DPA reported on September 25. "The provinces are Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Cham, Prey Veng, Kompong Thom, Prear Vihear and Kompong Speu," it added. Quoting a Thai intelligence official, DPA reported that "the Vietnamese troops backed by a few hundred Soviet advisors had swept through the six provinces."

I. 28 Sep 79

E 3

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

REUTER reported from Bangkok on the same day, "Thai military sources said, Vietnamese-led troops in northeastern Kampuchea have reinforced and fortified some positions in areas near the Thai border over the past ten days." The sources added, "The build-up and fortification was noted in the Thmar Puok, Poipet and Sisophon districts opposite the eastern Thai frontier town of Aranyaprathet." "Intelligence reports showed weapons and anti-aircraft guns had been sent to Vietnamese units posted close to the Thai border in Battambang Province, while two command posts had been set up to northern Oddar Meanchey and Preah Vihear provinces, each with about 1,000 soldiers," the sources said.

KYODO reported from Bangkok yesterday that the Vietnamese forces have launched a "preparatory" sweeping operation against Pol Pot troops in Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham. The preparatory operation, the report said, was believed to be "primarily designed to maintain supply lines in the Cambodian central provinces of Kompong Thom and Kompong Cham". After maintaining the supply route along National Highway 6, the report said, the Vietnamese forces may initiate a "roller operation" during the dry season which begins at the end of October. "But diplomatic sources here said a complete sweep of Pol Pot forces may be difficult," the report added.

Japanese Editorial on Offensive

OW270900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, September 27 (XINHUA)--The world must not take Vietnam's "new military move" in Kampuchea with indifference, says the Japanese paper "SANJYO KEIZAI SHIMBUN" editorially today.

The editorial points out: "Before the monsoon comes to a close, the Vietnamese troops begin to encircle and attack the guerrilla units of the Pol Pot regime. "Hanoi is trying to deal a fatal blow to the Pol Pot regime before the United Nations General Assembly begins to consider the 'Kampuchean situation' in October. This is Vietnam's political strategy with the purpose that if it succeeds in its effective rule all over Kampuchea, the majority in the United Nations which supports the Pol Pot regime will find itself hopeless in face of a fait accompli. We can on no account tolerate this 'bestial action' in total disregard of the fundamental norms of world politics," the editorial emphasizes. The editorial calls on the Security Council to consider at once the Kampuchean situation and "eagerly hopes that the Japanese Government will take a positive diplomatic action."

SRV Troops Near Thai Border

OW271924 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 27 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese aggressors have launched a new offensive in some provinces of Kampuchea. A Thai military intelligence agency disclosed to newsmen with the Thai paper MATINCHON that since September 13, five divisions of Vietnamese aggressor troops had been moved to northern Kompong Thom province and areas west of the Mekong River in Stung Treng and Kratie Provinces to carry out an offensive.

All the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea have been ordered to maintain combat readiness. Tanks, artillery and war materials have been transported to a number of important strongholds in the Kampuchean-Thai border areas. Senior Vietnamese military commanders have been seen in an area inside Kampuchea opposite to the Phraya District in Prachinburi Province, Thailand.

I. 28 Sep 79

E 4

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

The report says that there are signs that Vietnamese troops are planning to launch attacks against Pailin, the Koh Kong island and areas opposite the Tu Phrava District of Prachinburi Province.

SRV TROOPS ATTACK THAI FISHING BOAT

OW271925 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 27 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese aggressor troops on board a boat opened fire at Thai fishing boats in the Gulf of Siam near Kampuchean territorial waters on September 20, killing and wounding a number of Thai fishermen, the Thai paper DAO SIAM reported today. Thai fishermen Naising and Akhon, survivors of the incident, revealed that their boats were seized by Vietnamese troops, two of their men were killed, three were wounded and another one was missing. They said that some other boats operating together with them were also seized by the Vietnamese.

HANOI REPORTED IMPEDING INTERNATIONAL AID TO KAMPUCHEA

OW271243 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

["Commentary on Hanoi's Hampering of Foreign Food Aid to Kampuchea"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--The question of Japanese food aid to the Kampuchean people has landed in a dilemma, reported the Japanese paper Tokyo SHIMBUN on September 19 quoting a leading official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. This is because the Vietnamese authorities have turned down the requests made by the International Red Cross and other international relief organizations to provide Kampuchea with food. The Vietnamese authorities stated that "Kampuchea is not in a state of starvation" and that "the proposal for providing food aid constitutes interference in internal affairs." The aid is destined for Kampuchea but the Vietnamese authorities have come forward with a refusal. A mouthpiece of the Hanoi authorities proclaimed that "Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea (meaning the puppet regime in Phnom Penh--editor) are two independent and sovereign countries" and that the latter's administration, "from the central to village and hamlet levels, has been set up and is now governing the whole country." If this is the case, then, why does the puppet regime in Phnom Penh have no right to decide on such a question as the acceptance of foreign aid? What a "sovereign state"!

It is well known that the Kampuchean people in areas under the control of the puppet regime are struggling against hunger. Why should the Vietnamese authorities refuse foreign food aid to Kampuchea? The Tokyo SHIMBUN revealed that the International Red Cross and the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) intended to provide food aid for Kampuchea under two preconditions: The food must reach the masses and the recipients must be identified. It is because of these two preconditions that the Vietnamese authorities have refused the food aid to Kampuchean people. Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported that representatives of the International Red Cross and the UNICEF had delivered some food directly to citizens in Phnom Penh on September 13. However, the food has been seized from the hands of the citizens by Vietnamese officials who declared, "Those who want the food must pay with gold." This shows that foreign food aid transported to Phnom Penh should be placed at the disposal of the Vietnamese authorities, master of the Phnom Penh puppet regime. All countries who sincerely wish to give aid to the Kampuchean people will see the true face of the Hanoi authorities through these refusals.

I. 28 Sep 79

E 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

HUA GUOFENG MEETS WITH EX-SRV OFFICIAL HOANG VAN HOAN

OW271526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial conversation here this afternoon with Vietnamese Comrade Hoang Van Hoan. During their conversation, Chairman Hua Guofeng wished Comrade Hoang Van Hoan a happy life and good health. Comrade Hoang Van Hoan thanked him for his concern.

COMMENTARY ON SRV ANTI-ASEAN PROPAGANDA

HK261241 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Sep 79 p 5 HK

[Commentary on international affairs: "Those Who Uphold Justice Cannot Be Bullied"]

[Text] The 34th session of the UN General Assembly will soon be in session. The ASEAN countries have already requested that the present session debate the Indochina situation and the question of the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea. To deny its crime of aggression, the Vietnamese authorities are vainly attempting to squeeze their Phnom Penh puppets into the United Nations to take the rightful place of Democratic Kampuchea and are peremptorily exerting pressure on the ASEAN countries.

The propaganda machinery of Vietnam wantonly publicized that Vietnam "has a lofty aim" in invading Kampuchea, a "glorious and just undertaking." It said that Vietnam "has not done anything harmful to the ASEAN countries," opposed the tabling of the debate of the Kampuchean question on the UN agenda and clamored that the Phnom Penh puppets must be represented in any international debate of the Kampuchean question. At the same time, it berated the righteous stand taken by the ASEAN countries on the Kampuchean question as an "unreasonable demand," a "contemptible and stupid policy" and a "frenzied opposition to the peoples of the three Indochinese countries." In particular, they hated to the bone the proposal of the ASEAN countries to list the Kampuchean question on the UN agenda. The Vietnamese authorities are vainly attempting to use self-eulogization and the trick of oppressing and bullying the ASEAN countries to avoid being placed on the dock to face international opinion.

The Vietnamese authorities' defense of their aggressive acts and insults to the ASEAN countries can never close the mouths of the ASEAN countries or other justice-loving nations. Vietnam's brazen invasion of Kampuchea has broken every standard of international relations, violated the principles of the UN Charter and endangered the peace and security of Southeast Asia. To safeguard peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia, the ASEAN countries have requested that the UN debate the Kampuchean question and have called for the withdrawal of all armed forces from Kampuchea. Is there anything wrong with this? Is it possible that in this world international justice has degenerated, as the Vietnamese authorities and their backstage boss hope, into a state where the UN Charter is nothing but a piece of useless paper and such words as "lofty" and "glorious" in the mouths of aggressors can become the makeup for covering up the stains on their bloody hands? The request to debate the Kampuchean question and the call for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea made by the ASEAN countries to the United Nations are not only questions of upholding the principle of opposing aggression but are also a question of their own safety. No matter how the Vietnamese authorities insult them, they will not keep quiet or resign themselves to death.

After berating the ASEAN countries, the Vietnamese authorities followed up with threats and intimidations. Vietnam's newspaper NHAN DAN attacked the raising of the Kampuchean question by the ASEAN countries at the United Nations as "helping" China "intervene in the domestic affairs of Kampuchea" and "oppose the revolutionary cause of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries." They even said that if they persisted in their course, they would end as "victims" of China and China would "immediately have their skin." The Vietnamese authorities are vainly attempting to portray China as a fiend to frighten the ASEAN countries.

Who is actually threatening the ASEAN countries with a fiendish attitude and fancies having their skin? Phan Hien, the Vietnamese deputy foreign minister, in a recent reception in Vietnam for the ambassadors of the ASEAN countries openly threatened that if they maintained their original position on the Kampuchean question "Vietnam would not be so easy on them." On 16 September NHAN DAN attacked Singapore's Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and clamored: "If conflict should occur, the devil will strangle you to death." See the utterly ferocious features of the hoodlum! Is this not the best indication of who is actually after the skin of the ASEAN countries?

Confident of the backing of the Soviet superpower, the Vietnamese authorities have become more and more brazen and daring and have assumed the posture of an overlord in Southeast Asia. They are pointing their finger at the nose of the ASEAN countries, arrogantly ordering them to do this and that and threatening them with this and that should they refuse. The Vietnamese authorities should clearly understand, however, that regardless of their attacks, threats or intimidation, it is unlikely that the ASEAN countries will be afraid of them. Vietnam's unbridled and rash actions will only more clearly expose regional hegemonist policy of aggression and expansion of the ASEAN countries and the overwhelming majority of countries in the world and make even more people unite and struggle against it.

THAILAND TO AID, SHELTER KAMPUCHEAN CIVILIAN REFUGEES

OW251222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, September 25 (XINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan announced yesterday that Thailand was considering to set up a temporary shelter in Trat Province for sick and wounded Kampuchean civilians and to provide them with necessary medical care, according to Thai press reports today. He said that the decision was made purely on humanitarian grounds, and only civilians would be accorded assistance "regardless of which side they belong to". Medical officials will be provided by the government to render medical treatment to the sick people, he declared.

The Thai prime minister said that he didn't think such a move by the government would change Thailand's strictly neutral position towards the conflict in Kampuchea. He said that the Thai government would stand firm to its policy of providing humanitarian assistance to refugees despite recent attack by the Heng Samrin regime on Thailand's permission for international organizations to deliver supplies into Kampuchea through Thailand.

LUXEMBOURG OFFICIALS CONTINUE VISIT IN BEIJING

Meeting With Li Xiannian

OW270912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0612 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Xiannian held talks here this morning with Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg, and Gaston Thorn, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, foreign trade and cooperation. Sources here said that they had reached an identity of view on the current international situation.

Among those taking part in the talks on the Luxembourg side were Guy de Mussyer, marshal of the court, Charles Reichling, ambassador and secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Carlo Ketter, interim charge d'affaires of the Luxembourg Embassy in China. Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were Huang Hua, foreign minister, Song Zhiguang, assistant foreign minister, Liu Xuexin, vice-minister of metallurgical industry, and Kang Maoshao, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg.

Today, the deputy prime minister of Luxembourg, Mr. Thorn, had a working lunch with Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang and Minister of Metallurgical Industry Tang Ke. They discussed cooperation between the two countries with respect to the iron and steel industry and trade.

Culture Ministry Concert

OW271920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1825 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--His royal highness, the grand duke of Luxembourg, and her royal highness, the grand duchess, were guests of honour at a concert given by the Chinese Ministry of Culture here this evening. Also attending the concert were Deputy Prime Minister Gaston Thorn and Mrs. Thorn, other distinguished Luxembourg guests accompanying the grand duke and grand duchess and Carlo Ketter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Luxembourg Embassy here, and Mrs. Ketter.

The programme included music and dances presented by the China Song and Dance Ensemble and the Ballet Troupe of the Central Opera and Ballet Theatre, excerpts from the Beijing opera "Uproar in Heaven" adapted from a well-known Chinese folk tale about the monkey king, and Luxembourg music. The Luxembourg pianist, Professor Florence Soongkin Wong, was warmly acclaimed by the audience for her rendering of four impromptus by Chopin. Among those attending the concert were Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Zhen, minister of Culture; Huang Ganying, vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation; Song Zhiguang, assistant minister of foreign affairs; and Kang Maoshao, Chinese ambassador to Luxembourg. At the end of the concert, the grand duke and duchess, accompanied by Vice-Chairman Ngapo Ngawang Jigme, went on stage and congratulated the artists, presenting them with a basket of flowers.

This afternoon, the grand duke and duchess and other Luxembourg guests visited an underground air-raid shelter, toured the palace museum and had a bird's-eye view of Beijing from the top of Jingshan Hill. They were accompanied by Tang Ke, minister of the metallurgical industry. This morning, the grand duchess of Luxembourg visited a cloisonne factory and a jade carving workshop in the company of Lin Jiamai, wife of Vice-Premier Li Xiannian.

I. 28 Sep 79

G 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

VICE PREMIER WANG RENZHONG MEETS OFFICIALS IN COPENHAGEN

Dinner With Prime Minister

OW270814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Copenhagen, September 26 (XINHUA)--A government dinner was given here this evening by Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen in honour of the visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong.

In his toast, Prime Minister Jorgensen recalled that earlier this month, Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II and His Royal Highness Prince Henrik of Denmark had made a successful visit to China. "The visit has been a great contribution to the development of Danish-Chinese relations," he declared. He said that bilateral relations have been developed since 1950, adding "We have experienced an ever-growing enlargement of contact in trade, culture, science, sports and technical cooperation in fields like forestry, agriculture and telecommunications."

In reply, Chinese Vice-Premier Wang said that the Chinese people would never forget that Denmark was among the first countries in Western Europe to establish diplomatic relations with new China after its founding and that the Danish Government made persistent efforts for the restoration of China's lawful seat and rights in the United Nations. "As China's socialist construction moves ahead," he said, "exchanges between China and Denmark will steadily increase in every field and that there are vast vistas for the development of our friendly relations."

Chairman of Danish Parliament K.B. Andersen and Minister of Fisheries Svend Jakobsen were present at the dinner.

This morning, Wang called on the Danish prime minister and had a friendly conversation with him. Later, the Municipal Administration of Copenhagen gave a luncheon in the city hall in honour of the Chinese vice-premier. Among those present at the luncheon were Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen, Foreign Minister Henning Christophersen, Chairman of the Danish Parliament K.B. Andersen, Minister of the Interior Knud Enggaard and Minister Without Portfolio Lise Oestergaard.

Chinese Ambassador to Denmark Qin Jialin was present on these occasions.

Luncheon With Queen

OW272148 Beijing XINHUA in English 2130 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Copenhagen, September 27 (XINHUA)--Queen Margrethe II and Prince Henrik of Denmark gave a luncheon at the Fredensborg Castle today in honour of the visiting Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Renzhong. The queen extended a warm welcome to Vice-Premier Wang. She told the vice-premier of her just concluded pleasant visit to China during the luncheon, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Prime Minister Anker Joergensen and Foreign Minister Henning Christophersen were present at the luncheon. Chinese Ambassador Qin Jialin was also present.

SAUDIS TO INCREASE OIL PRODUCTION FOR 3 MONTHS

OW271311 Beijing XINHUA in English 1305 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--"Saudi Arabia has decided to extend its decision to increase its oil production for another three months," announced Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in a statement yesterday, according to reports from Riyadh.

The statement, issued by the official Saudi Press Agency FAHD, said that the decision to maintain production at the higher level for three more months derives from the kingdom's concern for the interests of friendly countries and in order to settle down the world oil market and provide the consuming nations with enough of their fuel needs to last the coming winter." The statement gave no figures, but last July Saudi Arabia raised the daily production level of 8.5 million barrels to 9.5 million barrels.

On hearing the news, American President Jimmy Carter said, "I hope no one will take this news as a signal to relax the effort that each citizen must make to ease our demand on a limited world supply of oil." The White House Press Office said the Saudi Action will "relieve concern about the adequacy of oil supplies this winter."

STATEMENT BY UAE MINISTER ON DIALOG WITH W. EUROPE VIEWED

OW271245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Kuwait, September 26 (XINHUA)--Mani' ibn Said al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and resources of the United Arab Emirates, has declared, "The gulf states are ready to hold a comprehensive dialogue with Western Europe with a view to effecting cooperation between the two sides on economic matters including some aspects of the oil industry."

According to the Saudi paper AL-BILAD today, Al-'Utaybah also told the paper, "such a dialogue should not encroach upon the gulf states' sovereignty over their oil resources." He called for a closer coordination between the gulf states, saying, "the coordination between the gulf states is based upon their common political and economic conditions." The minister noted, "The United Arab Emirates is opposed to sudden and sharp increases in crude oil prices."

He also called for more aid from the industrial countries to the Third World countries. "The oil producers are providing 20 to 40 percent of their total incomes as aid to the Third World countries, while such aid from the industrial nations ranging from 0.5 to two percent only," he stressed. Referring to the inflation problem in the industrial countries, Al-'Utaybah said that it had adversely affected the oil revenues and economies of the oil-producing countries. "All these problems should be solved within the framework of a comprehensive dialogue between the developing and industrial countries so as to afford a basis for a new and more equitable international economic order," he added.

PRC MOROCCO SIGN MEDICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL

OW260812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Rabat, September 25 (XINHUA)--The protocol of an agreement on the sending by China of a medical team to Morocco was signed here today by Chinese Ambassador Mi Yong and Moroccan Minister of Public Health Rahhali Rahal. This was the second protocol on medical cooperation concluded by the two governments.

LIU LANTAO ADDRESSES CPPCC ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OW271658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA) -- A meeting marking the double 30th anniversaries of the founding of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference was held by the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee here this evening.

Attending the meeting, which took place in the C.P.P.C.C. auditorium, were a total of 1,400 people including vice-chairmen, Standing Committee members and members of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee and its staff.

Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National Committee, presided while Liu Lantao, another vice-chairman and concurrently secretary-general of the National Committee, delivered a speech.

Reviewing the history of the C.P.P.C.C., Liu Lantao recalled that the first plenary session of the C.P.P.C.C. was held in Beijing in September 1949. Many present at today's meeting had participated in that session which exercised the functions and powers of the later National People's Congress.

He said that during its first five years, the C.P.P.C.C., in line with its common programme or the provisional constitution early after liberation, had played an important role in the struggle against the enemy at home and abroad, in carrying out democratic reforms, in restoring and developing the national economy and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship.

Liu Lantao said that during the subsequent period of socialist revolution and construction, the C.P.P.C.C., as a united front organization, had assisted the state organs through consultation in carrying out the policy on transforming capitalist industry and commerce and the policy towards the intellectuals. It had taken part in consultations on major issues of the country's economic construction and had done a great deal of work to help the democrats remould their thinking and collect and study cultural and historical data, Liu Lantao said.

He pointed out that now, when the country was entering a new historical period, the main tasks of the C.P.P.C.C. were to serve socialist modernization, the return of Taiwan and the reunification of the motherland, the active encouragement of people-to-people contacts and the safeguarding of world peace. In order to complete the above tasks, he said, the C.P.P.C.C. would strive to bring the socialist initiative of all walks of life into full play for the four modernizations. He urged that special attention should be paid to uniting and educating the intellectuals and raising their standards. While uniting and relying on the intellectuals politically and professionally, Liu Lantao said, care should be paid to their material well-being. In order to broaden the patriotic united front, the work of uniting with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao as well as with Oversease Chinese should be improved.

Among the vice-chairmen of the C.P.P.C.C. National Committee attending the meeting were Xu Deheng, Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Wang Shoudao, Yang Jingren, Zhou Jianren, Hu Zi'ang, Rong Yiren, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun and Banqen Erdini.

I. 28 Sep 79

L 2

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Also present were vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress Shi Liang and Zhu Yunshan.

Following the meeting, a concert was given by the Central Song and Dance Ensemble.

HUA GUOFENG OPPOSES PERSONALITY CULT

OW280252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 28 Sep 79 OW

["Hua Guofeng Opposes Personality Cult"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA)--Chairman Hua Guofeng opposes any practices that encourage the cult of the individual. He stated this in response to a letter from a Shanghai student in the Central Party School here.

Wang Liben wrote Chairman Hua that when over 50 students of the school visited the Beijing red star experimental pig farm last November, they saw a glass exhibition case with some articles the chairman had used during a visit there. "If this practice were to become a habit and a big subjectivist like Khrushchev came to power who would use it and fan it up, he could change the comradely relationship between the people and their leaders into a feudal one," he wrote to Comrade Hua Guofeng. "Such a leader would be able to destroy democratic life, suppress revolutionaries and carry out his vile and sinister practices."

Comrade Hua Guofeng promptly wrote a note on the letter and sent it to Lin Hujia, secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee, asking him to dissuade the people at the farm from what they were doing. A fortnight later, Chairman Hua in a reply to Wang Liben said the view he had expressed was right and correction had been made. "In future, all similar cases shall be dealt with accordingly and our party's fine traditions should be fostered," Chairman Hua wrote.

Two GUANGMING DAILY reporters discovered the facts recently and reported in a letter to the paper which was published today. The contents of the letters exchanged between Wang Liben and Hua Guofeng written on December 29, 1978 and January 16, 1978 were reported.

RENMIN RIBAO DISCUSSES USE, ABUSE OF POWER

HK271032 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 79 pp 3-4 HK

[RENMIN RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "It Is a Counterrevolutionary Theory That One Who Has Power Has Everything"]

[Text] Ours is a Marxist political party in close contact with the masses. For decades, comrades in the entire party have shared weal and woe with the broad masses of people. With this flesh and blood relationship, the party and the people have worked together to overcome extremely arduous conditions and scored great victories in revolution and construction. However, when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage, the fine tradition and work style of the party suffered severe damage and the decadent ways of the exploiting classes contaminated the body of our party. We must pay special attention to a kind of privileged thinking that has sprung up in the minds of some cadres. This has a severely corrosive influence on our party and can weaken its prestige.

Dissemination of the Erroneous Feudalist Notion of Power

At the very beginning of the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao dished up a slogan-- "constantly bear in mind the word 'power.'" After Lin Biao and company raised a hubbub about it, the slogan developed into "power means everything." This expressed more obviously the heartfelt desires for power that had been hidden in the minds of reactionary politicians, and they constantly clung to this demagogic slogan.

The slogan "power means everything" is very attractive to those who are bent on pursuing personal interests. Its reactionary nature lies in the fact that it lures people into abandoning the interests of the people and the correct line of the party and into seizing power for personal gain. It lures people into believing that if one has power one has everything. It makes people scramble for power and wealth and abuse power in pursuit of personal benefit. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" used this slogan to build up their influence; they held out power as a bait and scraped together a handful of followers to serve their purpose of usurping the supreme power of the party and the state. There have been many weak-willed people who were poisoned by this slogan and went astray while trying to seek power for themselves; there have also been many people who brought shame and ruin upon themselves because they were full of greed for power.

There is an old story about Liu An, who was the Huainan prince of the Han Dynasty. Liu was so cultivated himself that he became an immortal. However, just as he was about to ascend into heaven with his wife, she found it so hard to tear herself away from the house, the dog and the poultry that she didn't want to leave. Liu An took out his celestial potion and put a bit of it on the house, the dog, the hens and so on and all these things flew up with him to heaven. The emergence of such a fairytale was not accidental. To a feudal ruler's mind, the purpose in ruling ten thousand households and being given luxurious coaches driven by teams of four horses was to obtain the hereditary privileges of a high official. They thought that they deserved the privilege of "having even their household animals ascend to the heaven with them once they became immortal."

It is unfortunate that this reactionary dogma still haunts the minds of some of our comrades and governs their actions even though 3 years have already passed since the downfall of the "gang of four."

Why do some people have such an insatiable lust for power? Why will they lose no chance to grab any power in sight, treat leading posts as something profitable and pursue them with zest?

Why are some people so fond of patriarchy and the practice of "what I say goes"? Why do they consider their own words as infallible law?

Why do they dare disregard the law and discipline and do whatever they like once they get into a leading position?

Why do some leaders engage in factional activities and build up personal influence without scruples?

Why do some people abuse their power and seek privileges and pleasure?

The reason is that in their eyes, once they have power, they have a tenable argument for their actions and they also have material comforts, they have people at their disposal and they can be sure of their children's future... In a word, once they have power, they have everything for themselves.

To their minds, power is a tool with which to seize personal gains; power equals feudalist privileges.

"Power means everything" is a kind of strong corrosive, a pestilence that spreads the idea of feudalist privileges. It corrupts our party, the cadres, the younger generation and our social mores. It is a dangerous factor that can lead to a change of color in our party and country. Therefore, we must not treat it with indifference or let it go on unchecked.

All Power Belongs to the People

What attitude must communists adopt toward power?

First, in the revolutionary struggle, communists set great store by the role power plays.

Marx and Engels clearly pointed out in "The Communist Manifesto": "The first step to take in the workers' revolution is to enable the proletariat to ascend and become the ruling class and to win democracy" (Marx and Engels: Selected Works, Vol 1, p 272). That is, to liberate itself, the proletariat must seize power from the bourgeoisie and make itself master of society. Only when this is achieved will it be possible for the proletariat to use its power to transform society and nature, build a powerful socialist country and march toward the goal of thorough emancipation and communism. In this sense, power is indispensable even for a single moment, just like food and clothing, to the people who have won victory. Without it the people will be left with nothing.

Second, in a socialist country all power belongs to the people.

All our cadres, regardless of their rank, are servants of the people. When the people assign us to our posts and give us power, it is hoped that we will shoulder the responsibilities for serving the people. Communists must never think of personal power, because there can only be the power of the class and the people. If we say that communists also have power, we only mean that they have the power of upholding the correct line of the party, truth and the principles of the party. Communists can have no other power whatsoever. If there is someone who abuses the power entrusted to him by the people, resists the implementation of the correct line, principles and policies, uses coercive measures to enforce what is erroneous, transgresses party discipline and state laws, seeks personal interests or works for the interests of a handful of people and hence becomes an overlord sitting on the backs of the people and enjoys privileges, it means that the power in his hands has undergone a fundamental change in nature. Even if he can have his own way for a while, he will surely be badly battered by our strong-willed people who in the end will still seize the power back from him.

The fundamental distinction between the proletarian notion of power and the exploiting class notion of power lies in whether the power is used for personal interests or whether it is entrusted to the individual by the people and is used for the greatest interests of the broadest masses of people.

As an ideology, the notion that "power means everything" plays a reactionary role against the advance of society. Society advances amid continuous transformation. Without transformation, there can be no social development. Socialist modernization too must be gradually brought about amid continuous transformation. The transformation we are carrying out is, in a sense, a kind of readjustment of power and interests. Only the selfless and fearless people can be the most daring in bringing about transformation. Those who are bent on seeking privileges always want to maintain the status quo and oppose transformation. [paragraph continues]

Today, when millions of people, vigorous and high-spirited, are striving to realize the four modernizations, why should some people be so sorrowful, fearful, nervous and muddled-headed at the mention of transformation and why should they get into a huff? One important factor here is that they are worried about their personal power and interests. They fear that the transformation will touch their power and interests. In their minds there is only the word "power" and nothing about the four modernizations. As far as they are concerned, any fundamental plan representing the interests of millions of people must be subordinated to their personal privileges and vested interests. If these people still fail to make fundamental political and ideological changes, they will become a stumbling block on the road of revolution and will, sooner or later, be pushed aside by the wheel of history.

Experiences and Lessons to Remember

The reactionary dogma that "power means everything" harmed our party for a long time, and even now it is still haunting some people like a phantom. There have been experiences and lessons for us to bear in mind.

First, we must adopt a correct attitude toward the leadership of the ruling party.

During the war of resistance against Japan, Comrade Mao Zedong said that the so-called leadership is not something like a slogan to trumpet from morning until night, nor does it mean making overbearing demands on others, to do as they are bid. Comrade Mao Zedong said that leadership means convincing and educating the masses with the correct policies of the party and our exemplary conduct so that they are willing to accept our proposals. This principle put forward by Comrade Mao Zedong applies both before and after the party came to power. Though the party did not have state power in the 28 years before the founding of our People's Republic, we won the victory of the revolution. In achieving this victory, we relied on the party's correct line, policies and principles, its great popularity among the people and its close ties with them.

However, since the founding of the People's Republic, there have been changes in the situation. Our party has become the ruling party, and under its leadership, government organs at all levels conduct overall management of the society on the political, economic, cultural and other fronts as well as in the sphere of the people's livelihood. Leading cadres at all levels have very great power. Such circumstances have given rise to some people's misconception that they are really "officials" in the government and the masses are only "common people" to be ordered about at will. Then the reactionary notion that "power means everything" creeps into their minds, they use the power entrusted to them by the people to do whatever they like. Thus "exercising power" becomes one way of "winning promotion and getting rich."

Leadership means service. As a member of the ruling party, especially a ruling party member in a leading position, one must foster the firm concept of being a servant of the people. We must constantly remind ourselves that we must not change our characteristics of being servants of the people when our position changes and that we must always serve the people. We must resolutely guard against the corrupting influence of reactionary notions like "power meaning everything." We must guard against degenerating into overlords sitting on the backs of people and enjoying privileges.

Second, we must correctly provide material rewards for leading cadres at various levels.

The ultimate aim of those seeking political privileges simply lies in the pursuit of special material comforts. In feudal society in China there was a common saying: "In taking up an official office 10,000 li away, I intend to make money." This pinpoints the feudalist world outlook: The aim of entering officialdom was to get rich.

To prevent our leading cadres at various levels from degenerating into privileged persons, it is imperative to draw up a set of reasonable rules and regulations. It is impermissible for the proletarian ruling party to provide its members with material rewards that exceed the requirements of the revolutionary work; it is impermissible to tolerate any legal code that protects privileges. Some practices that appear to be "lawful" are in fact unreasonable. It is neither lawful nor reasonable for certain leaders to have their own way. Does this not mean to some extent that these leaders are still practicing the theory "power means everything"? If they are allowed to continue the practice, how can we justly and forcefully carry out the struggle to uproot privileges, be eager to meet the urgent needs of the people and work with one heart and one mind with the people for the realization of the four modernizations?

Third, we must accept supervision from the bottom up.

All our leading cadres must be supervised by our party and by the masses in particular. It is very dangerous to do away with supervision, especially supervision by the masses. If there is no supervision over the long future, individuals will degenerate and the party will become corrupt.

We must really subject ourselves to supervision instead of reducing supervision to empty talk.

First, we must allow others to supervise and accept their supervision. For our part, we must not steadfastly reject supervision. Other people must not harbor evildoers or cover up evil deeds. This calls for the abolition of all things that alienate our leading cadres from the masses. The prohibition of supervision is itself a privilege and also an expression of the notion "power means everything."

Second, to enforce supervision, we must first straighten out the thinking of our comrades and persuade them. This means reasoning with them. After that, organizational measures must be taken against those who refuse to listen to reason or to repent even after repeated efforts on our part and against those whose cases are very serious and have adversely affected our work. This means taking disciplinary action. If we fail to give just verdicts in such cases, the masses will say that "discipline does not apply to high officials" and that "officials shield one another."

Here we would like to specially warn those who are fond of doing others a disservice. Such people are good at catering to the desires of their "immediate superiors." They help seek privileges for people above them, devise tricks and offer dishonest ideas. They are believers in the theory "power means everything." They are slavish flatterers making every effort to please their "immediate superiors." They aim at getting into a position of some importance or at sharing the crumbs from the vested interests. This is an evil concept and a variant of the theory "power means everything."

The criticism of the reactionary theory "power means everything" constitutes a profound struggle between the proletarian world outlook and the exploiting class world outlook. This reactionary theory can still exert a noxious influence because of its long history, and it is not easy to get rid of. However, it does not have popular support within our great party and country and among our people. If all our people rise up against it with one heart and one mind, we can surely fully expose its despicable nature and carry forward the fine tradition and work style of our party.

I. 28 Sep 79

L 7

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES CADRE POLICY

OW270200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Report on RENMIN RIBAO 26 September frontpaged Commentator's article: "Carry Through to the End the Good Work Which Has Greatly Benefited the Party and People"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 September--The article says: Through the joint efforts and struggle by the entire party in the nearly 3 years since the downfall of the "gang of four," we have achieved great success in implementing the cadre policy. Practice has proved that the implementation of the party's cadre policy and other policies concerning people have delighted the entire party and people, and they are indeed good projects which greatly benefit the party and people.

The article says: However, we must also note that to carry this work to the end, much remains to be done and we will encounter more resistance and wage more struggle. Recently there has been comment alleging that "this work is nearly completed" and that "so long as we want to concentrate our efforts to build the four modernizations, why bother with the cadre policy?" In particular, a cold wind that was stirred up last spring alleged that the implementation of the policy had already "gone beyond the limits" and that it was "right leaning," "reversing the verdict," "chopping down the banner" and so forth.

Some localities and units, which had advanced rapidly in implementing the cadre policy, have noticeably slowed down the pace. Some other localities and units, which had failed to reverse the verdicts on major questions, are also labeled with such allegations. A small number of localities and units have simply stopped the work and have stubbornly ignored the orders from the party Central Committee and party committees at higher levels. As a result, large numbers of people have made unnecessary trips to visit higher authorities to appeal for help. Further, some localities and units, which are troubled by factionalism, have been unable to solve some problems concerning people for a long time. All this is detrimental to successfully carrying through to the end the cadre policy.

The article points out: Judging from the country as a whole, the reexamination work has been carried out very unevenly. A handful of localities and units have just started the work, while a very few have not even touched it. The absolute figures of cases which occurred during the Great Cultural Revolution and which have not been reexamined are still fairly big. Even in cases which have been reexamined and settled, there are still some unreasonable demands at variance with reality. A host of materials used in reexamining the cadres were not screened and straightened out in a truth-seeking way. In view of all this, how can one say that the implementation of the cadre policy is "almost completed?"

The article says: Carrying out the cadre policy and other policies concerning people is tantamount to making an appeal for the people and doing good things for them and will certainly offend certain people. Some comrades pointedly remark that the resistance comes from those who use various excuses to refuse to implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. This remark accords with the actual situation and is quite reasonable.

Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their counterrevolutionary ultraleftist line are still the source of resistance to our implementation of the cadre policy. Regarding the line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in persecuting people as a "revolutionary action," a handful of people are unwilling, by their thinking and feeling, to implement the policy for persecuted comrades, causing a lot of resentment. Factional remnants are still making trouble, and some are even holding power in a handful of localities and units. Although they clearly know that they made mistakes and misjudged cases, they refuse to admit and mend their mistakes, insisting that the party Central Committee's line, principles and policies must be subordinated to their rule. Can such phenomena, obviously in violation of the party's organizational and disciplinary principles, continue to exist? Is it possible not to take resolute and decisive organizational measures against the small handful of people who have refused to implement or even sabotaged the implementation of the policy in defiance of the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee?

The article says: Ossified in their thinking and full of worries, some comrades cannot stand firm whenever they see a slight sign of trouble. They are afraid of more reversals. Why do some comrades always leave something unfinished for others to do? To put it bluntly, they simply want to absolve themselves from "being consistently correct," lighten their responsibility and leave themselves a way out. Regarding these comrades, we should do more work to emancipate their minds and step up education on the principle of seeking truth from facts. The host of frameups, false charges and wrong sentences made during the Great Cultural Revolution is one of the grave evil results created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

We must separate the stuff of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" from Mao Zedong Thought. In reversing false charges, correcting wrong sentences and rehabilitating the victims of frameups, we can not only eliminate this grave evil result but also effectively restore the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, which Comrade Mao Zedong had consistently advocated. How can upholding Mao Zedong Thought in such a true manner be called "chopping down the banner" and "right leaning?"

The article says: It is also necessary to point out that some localities and units have been unable to effectively carry out the cadre policy because of some leading cadres' bureaucratic attitude. There are some people who are content with sitting in their offices, giving orders, making comments and empty talk, but fail to do some really good things for the masses of people. Other people, as soon as they rise to power, forget the people's hardships, pay little attention to implementing the policies concerning people and even are unwilling to talk to the people. As a result, the people have to make long trips to appeal to higher authorities. Are such people living up to the expectations of the party and people? Naturally, there is also a handful of people who, under the pretext of implementing the policy, make unreasonably high demands on higher authorities. A few people even make trouble at will. With regard to these comrades, it is necessary to pay attention to and strengthen their ideological guidance. Only thus can problems be properly solved.

GU MU COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC QUESTIONS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

On Foreign Loans

OW280854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 28 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA)--"We are ready to accept loans from all friendly countries and financial organizations provided they do not affect China's sovereign rights and the terms are appropriate," said Vice-Premier Gu Mu to Chinese and foreign newsmen here today. At a press conference held this morning, the vice-premier said that China was "also ready to accede to U.N. financial organizations and accept loans from the World Bank and other international financial organizations."

He stressed that China's modernization depended mainly on self-reliance. However, he added, it would work hard to learn all that was worthwhile from other countries, including East European countries and the Soviet Union. China would also import necessary advanced technology and use the various means current in international practice to absorb funds from abroad. "We shall do this both in the three-year period of economic readjustment and in subsequent years and shall actively promote economic relations with all friendly countries," he noted.

Vice-Premier Gu Mu said that China would get a long-term U.S. government loan of 2,000 million dollars. Progress had been made through an exchange of views with Japanese Government leaders on the question of building large coal mining projects and docks with Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund. And the Bank of China had signed a series of loan agreements with non-governmental banks and corporations of the United States, France, Italy, Canada, Sweden and Japan. Regarding low-interest governmental loans like those between China and Japan, he said, "work in this regard has just begun. More such loans can be contracted if the terms are appropriate."

"There is no question about our ability to repay loans," Gu Mu said. He pointed out that China had abundant coal, non-ferrous metal and other natural resources. These were all goods in great demand on the world market. "Meanwhile, we are striving to expand the export of oil and other manufactured goods," he added.

In answering questions, the vice-premier said that world-wide economic recession would inevitably affect China's export of industrial goods. "But the commodities China exports are what other countries lack. They have a market abroad whatever the situation."

Referring to some people abroad who are worried that China's expansion of exports might cut into their share of the market, Vice-Premier Gu Mu said that these people are "not far-sighted enough". He stated: "Only when China's exports are considerably expanded can it increase its imports greatly and can the Chinese market absorb more foreign commodities. This is quite easy to understand. Moreover, the commodities we export on a large scale are not necessarily the same, at least not entirely the same, as they can offer. What is there to be afraid of?"

I. 28 Sep 79

L 10

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

On Foreign Investment

OW280916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 28 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA)--Foreign friends are welcome to invest in China, either as partners in joint ventures or as sole owners of enterprises, said Vice-Premier Gu Mu at a press conference here this morning. Quite a few friends from Japan, the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, Britain and France had already contacted the Chinese side on this question and more than 30 joint ventures were being discussed, he told the Chinese and foreign newsmen present. China was studying and working out relevant decrees and regulations, which would soon be published, he said.

When asked whether China would collect income taxes from joint enterprises and whether such enterprises would have the power to hire and fire employees, Gu Mu said these questions would be included in the relevant decrees and regulations now under consideration. "China will fully insure the legal rights of foreign partners in joint ventures. They will not get less return from investment in China than in other countries. We shall create favorable conditions so that their management experience and technical expertise can be brought into full play," he added.

When asked if China had any concrete plan for setting up exports processing zones, he replied that it had considered setting aside some areas of two cities in Guangdong Province, where compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, Overseas Chinese and foreign friends would be welcome to invest in joint ventures or to establish their own enterprises. Control over such enterprises would be less strict than that over inland enterprises. Such practice would be different from the exports processing zones in Taiwan.

Referring to the anxiety expressed by some foreign sources that China's political situation might again become turbulent, he said that the question simply did not exist. "The basic reason is that the masses of people dislike a turmoil and want stability, and they are determined to push the national economy forward," the vice-premier said. "Whoever thinks of acting like Lin Biao and the gang of four will become, as a Chinese saying goes, 'a rat scurrying across the street with everybody shouting: Kill it!'"

On 1979 Industrial Plan

OW280902 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 28 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 28 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu said at a press conference here this morning that China would fulfill its 1979 industrial production plan.

Total industrial output between January and August exceeded 290,000 million yuan, representing 63.8 percent of the annual plan and an increase of 5.7 percent over the same period of last year, he told the Chinese and foreign journalists present. July's industrial output was up eleven percent over the same month of last year, Gu Mu said. The rate of increase was bigger than in the first half of this year. It went up again in August by 2.3 percent over the preceding month. The quality of products continued to improve and variety increased considerably.

China's annual plan for state revenue and expenditure would also be fulfilled, he said.

China's exports in the first seven months, he said, amounted to 6,960 million U.S. dollars, an increase of 40 percent over the same period of last year. Imports totalled 8,400 million dollars, and increase of 70 percent.

Replying to a question about China's revenue from tourism, shipping and insurance, the vice-premier said that they accounted only for a very small part of China's foreign exchange earnings which came mainly from the export of commodities.

China had decided to readjust its national economy in three years, beginning this year, the vice-premier said. "The readjustment is gradually yielding results," he noted.

When asked if China would revise its target of 60 million tons of steel for 1985, he replied that that target now seemed a little bit too high, and it would be properly readjusted and lowered to a certain extent. This decision, he said, had the support of the whole party and the people throughout the country. He expressed confidence that China's national economy would grow faster and more steadily as a result of the readjustment.

ZHANG PINGHUA SPEAKS TO PRESS ON AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

OW270801 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1605 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 26 September--The most powerful motive force for rapidly developing China's agriculture and realizing the four modernizations can be acquired by actively, creatively and fully mobilizing the 800 million peasant masses and the large numbers of rural cadres. This was the main theme of a speech by Zhang Pinghua, first vice minister of the State Agricultural Commission, at a press conference this afternoon attended by Chinese and foreign newsmen.

At this enthusiastic press conference Zhang Pinghua described to Chinese and foreign newsmen the experience gained in China in the past 30 years in agriculture and agricultural modernization and answered questions from newsmen. He pointed out: The Chinese people who experienced life in both the old and new societies and international friends who understand Chinese conditions will certainly feel the tremendous changes that have taken place in the countryside and in agriculture in the past 30 years.

Zhang Pinghua said: Under the leadership of the CCP and the people's government, Chinese peasants have basically reformed the social economic system and thus opened up a vast avenue for developing productive forces and carrying out large-scale agricultural capital construction and the technological transformation of agriculture. He then cited concrete achievements in agricultural capital construction and in the technological transformation of agriculture since the founding of new China.

Remarkable achievements have been made in harnessing the historically well-known "rivers of calamities," such as the Huang He, Huai He and Hai He rivers, thus greatly enhancing the capacity to resist floods. Nationwide, over 80,000 reservoirs have been built and over 2 million wells sunk. Some 65 million horsepower of drainage and irrigation equipment has been developed. The area under irrigation has increased nearly threefold compared to the early period of liberation. Also, much effective work has been done in many places in regard to water and soil conservation and soil improvement.

The foundation of an industry to support agriculture has been laid. There are 560,000 tractors and 1.4 million hand-operated tractors in the country. Some 80 percent of our communes and 50 percent of our production teams have electricity. The annual output of chemical fertilizers (computed on the basis of 100 percent effectiveness) is nearly 8.7 million dun, and the annual output of farm insecticide has reached over 500,000 dun.

Working in coordination with the peasants, the agricultural scientific and technical personnel in our country have made tremendous achievements in cultivating and popularizing the use of fine seed strains, improving cultivation techniques and in scientific experiments in other fields. They have been creative and innovative in these fields. Over 2,500 large and medium state farms have been established in frontier regions and in lightly populated areas. Large stretches of wasteland, swamp and desert have been transformed into fertile farmland; they have become important bases providing commercial grain and various types of subsidiary food and industrial crops to the state. Zhang Pinghua noted: Although China's population has increased very rapidly since liberation, major agricultural products still show a per capita increase. This has guaranteed the supply of basic necessities to the people--in drastic contrast to the days before liberation when people suffered from hunger and starvation and there was no protection for the sick or aged in matters of life or death.

Zhang Pinghua said: The great victories we have won are obvious to all. However, our socialist revolution and socialist construction have not had smooth sailing. We must not only sum up positive experiences but also draw upon negative lessons. We must not forget in particular the massive destruction wrought by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." That lasted for as long as a decade and greatly hampered agricultural development in our country and our drive to realize agricultural modernization.

Zhang Pinghua pointed out: Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a lively political situation of stability and unity has emerged, thus providing excellent political conditions for the whole party and for the people throughout the country to pursue the four modernizations with one heart and mind and, primarily, to concentrate forces on advancing agriculture.

It is most fundamental in our rural work at present to uphold the dialectical-materialist and historical-materialist ideological line, uphold the basic principle of practice as the sole criterion of truth, oppose book worship, eliminate fetishism, emancipate minds, start up the machinery, seek truth from facts, unite and look forward. We should continue to clear out the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," further implement the line and various principles and policies set forth by the plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, promote socialist democracy, strengthen the socialist legal system and give full play to the enthusiasm and creative power of 800 million peasants and the broad masses of rural cadres. This is a most powerful motive force for speeding up agricultural development and modernization.

He stressed: "The decision of the CCP Central Committee on Some Questions Concerning the Acceleration of Agricultural Development (draft)," and the "Regulations on Work in the People's Rural Communes (draft for trial use)" handed down by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee to various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions for discussion and trial use have won the enthusiastic support of the broad masses of peasants, as well as the rural cadres, and thus rapidly improved agriculture and the rural situation.

He said: Following the bumper harvest won after defeating last year's serious natural calamities, a bumper harvest of summer crops was again gathered this year. Autumn crops are growing well and a bumper harvest is in prospect. Zhang Pinghua said with confidence: The plan to produce 100 billion jin of grain in 1985 can be fulfilled through hard work.

Zhang Pinghua said: In the light of human history, building socialism under a people's democratic dictatorship founded on a worker-peasant alliance and led by a working class is a new thing. It is a most glorious and an arduous and vast undertaking to build a populous country with a very weak foundation into a powerful, prosperous and modern socialist country. Both positive and negative experiences gained over the past 30 years will definitely reduce the length of the tortuous road we must tread and will make us work more effectively. China's agriculture and the entire national economy will certainly advance at a speed hitherto unknown, and our anticipated targets for the four modernizations can certainly be met.

On Basic Achievements

OW260948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0911 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--China is sure to achieve the modernization of her agriculture by the end of this century in spite of difficulties, said a high official in charge of China's agriculture here this afternoon. Speaking at a press conference to Chinese and foreign journalists, Zhang Pinghua, first vice-minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission, referred to China's achievements over the past 30 years in agriculture, which constituted the base for further development, in particular he cited:

--The building of more than 80,000 reservoirs and two million pumping wells, 65 million horse power of irrigation and drainage equipment and a nearly threefold increase in irrigated area.

--The equipping of rural communes with 560,000 tractors and 1.4 million hand-tractors, the wide application of chemical fertilizer and insecticides and the substantial control of common plant diseases and pests.

--The use of large power grids and small power stations to provide electricity to 80 per cent of the rural communes, the small hydro-electric power stations built in the rural areas alone having an aggregate generating capacity two and a half times that of both thermal and hydro-electric power stations in China in the early post-liberation period.

--The establishment of 2,500 state farms to cultivate four million hectares of land reclaimed from wasteland, swamps and desert areas.

--The provision of an assured supply of basic necessities to all people, along with a growing system of welfare and social security.

The vice-minister said that the concept of building socialism was still new, and that twists and turns were therefore unavoidable in the course of its development. He referred to the "inestimable losses" caused by sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

I . 28 Sep 79

L 14

PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Current agricultural policies had led to a rapid improvement in China's agricultural production, the vice-minister noted. Following the good harvest won last year by overcoming serious natural calamities, a good summer harvest was gathered this year while the autumn crops have been growing well and promise another bumper harvest. He stressed the enthusiasm and creative power of the 800 million peasants. "This is a most powerful motive force for speeding up agricultural development and modernization," he said.

China had abundant natural resources, including 33 million hectares of reclaimable wasteland, over 200 million hectares of grazing land, nearly 66 million hectares of grass hills and slopes and over 500 million kilowatts of hydro power, he pointed out.

Zhang Pinghua stated that China would continue to undertake farmland improvement on a yet larger scale and "tap the natural resources in the fullest and most rational manner possible so as to achieve sustained high and stable yields in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries and provide a beautiful environment for people to live in."

The vice-minister said that China, while relying mainly on her own efforts, would learn from the advanced experience of other countries and would introduce advanced technology from abroad. "On the other hand, we shall always be ready to offer the experience and scientific and technological achievements of our people for the benefit of the people of the world."

On Grain Target

OW261343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--China is working hard to produce 400 million tons of grain in 1985, confident that the target can be fulfilled, said Zhang Pinghua first vice-minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission, at a press conference here this afternoon.

He said he based his confidence on investigations in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and talks with leading officials there, especially those in charge of agriculture. "Together we analysed the past and present conditions there. Eighteen of the areas said they could fulfil their quotas, three said they might have difficulties and the other eight said they would overfulfil their quotas." Zhang Pinghua said.

Of course, he added, no one could give 100 percent assurance in such matters for "to a certain extent we still depend on weather conditions". However, he said, "Unless there should be extraordinary natural disasters, we are confident and have the determination to reach the goal."

When asked if China would continue the movement to learn from Dazhai in agriculture, Zhang Pinghua said great achievements had been made in that movement. "The basic points of Dazhai's experience are: putting politics in command and taking ideology as the leading factor, persevering in self-reliance and hard struggle, and the communist spirit of cherishing the state and the collective. These points summed up by the late Premier Zhou Enlai are valid, past and present. We will continue to follow them," Zhang Pinghua said.

On Forestry, Livestock, Fishing, Sidelines

OW261355 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--Grain production is important but the proportion taken up by the other sectors of China's agriculture--forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sidelines--is now too small and should be increased, said Zhang Pinghua, first vice-minister in charge of the State Agricultural Commission, at a press conference here this afternoon. He was explaining the policy of "taking grain as the key link while ensuring an all-round development" to the Chinese and foreign journalists present.

He said that "at present stress is being laid on correcting the tendency of paying attention to grain production alone at the expense of the other sectors. Lopsided development should be avoided." Zhang Pinghua said animal husbandry might become the predominant sector in China's agriculture in the future, but "this cannot be achieved at present."

On the question of grain rationing, Zhang Pinghua said that in many areas with an abundance of grain, "the rations generally exceed the local people's actual grain consumption level. There the rations are just figures used for planning, for apportioning the annual grain harvest into food grain, fodder, seed, reserve grain and the part to be delivered and sold to the state." In areas with difficulties, he said, grain rationing served as a guarantee of food supplies to the local people, ensuring that they keep fit. "Therefore," Zhang Pinghua said, "grain rationing is still needed."

China had a good harvest in 1978 and this year another rich harvest was in sight, he said. But Gansu Province in northwest China and Guizhou Province in the southwest still had difficulties and large quantities of grain had to be sent there from other parts of the country.

GUANGMING RIBAO CARRIES ECONOMIC JOURNAL TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK260808 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Sep 79 p 3 HK

[Table of contents of JINGUI YANJIU No 9, 1979]

[Text] Article by Xu Dixin: "Several Questions Concerning China's Socialist Modernization"

Article by Zhang Chaozun: "A Probe Into the Road of Chinese-Style Modernization"

Article by Meng Lian: "It Is Impermissible To One-Sidedly Take 'Priority Growth in the Production of Capital Goods' as the Starting Point in Economic Planning"

Article by He Juhuang: "On the Question of Priority Growth in Capital Goods"

Article by Xi Zhaoyong: "The Axion That Accumulation Is the Only Source of Expanded Reproduction Cannot Be Negated--a Discussion With Comrade Hong Yuanpeng"

Article by Li Shuren and Huang Yinzhu: "Several Questions Which Urgently Await Solution in the Development of Collectively-Owned Industries in Cities and Towns"

Article by Liu Huilin, Ph D, Edinburgh University of Britain: "The Economic Polemic Between 'Anti-Duhring' and Duhring"

Article by Dong Fureng: "The Confusion Created by the Gang of Four's 'Theory of the Ever-Presence of Classes' in the Socialist Political Economy"

Article by Song Tao: "A Question Which Requires Research in the Socialist Sector of the Political Economy"

Article by Chen Jinyu: "On the Question of the Nature of Bonus--a Discussion with Comrade Sun Keliang"

Article by Lian Cen: "A Tentative Discussion on the Principle of Distribution Among Socialist Mental Workers"

Article by Zhou Shulian, Wu Jinglian and Wang Haibo: "More on the Law of Value and the Automatic Adjustment of Socialist Enterprises"

Article by Yu Zhende: "There Is Also an Invisible Loss of Liquid Assets"

Article by Zhang Lizhong: "How Marx and Engels Criticized Malthusianism--With a Discussion on Our Future Work in Population Research"

LABOR BUREAU OFFICIAL DISCUSSES YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

OW271910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--4.48 million young people have been provided with jobs by the end of August, according to an official of the Chinese State Bureau of Labour yesterday. Among the new employees, 4.09 million people are educated city-bred young people who had been seeking work, of whom 1.74 million are young people who have returned to the cities from the countryside for health or family reasons. The remainder are recent graduates of universities, secondary and vocational schools as well as demobilized soldiers. Of the total, some 3.33 million people have been given work in collectively-owned enterprises attached to light and textile industries, traditional handicraft and commercial undertakings and service and catering trades. This accounted for 74.5 per cent of the total number of young people who have found work. More other unemployed young people will be drawn into these enterprises. The official said that further measures were being taken in all parts of the country to provide more opportunities for young people seeking work.

Jiangsu Province was one of the best examples in solving this problem. Some 60 per cent of the young people seeking work had now been employed. Many towns in the province had set up labour service companies and collectively-owned producers' cooperatives which were playing an important role in providing useful services to residents. The cooperatives also were doing processing work for big factories, he said.

In the cities of Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin two hundred thousand young people had gained employment. Another four hundred thousand would be given work before the end of the year in these three cities.

Efforts had also been made in other parts of China to provide employment. One hundred and eighty thousand young people had been given work in Guangdong Province, 250,000 in Sichuan Province and 560,000 in Liaoning Province.

The official told XINHUA that the cause of unemployment was the slow development of the country's economy in recent years as a result of sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. With the acceleration of socialist construction and the readjustment of the national economy, the question of unemployment would gradually be solved, the official said.

FANG YI ATTENDS NATIONAL GAMES CHESS MATCH

OW272326 Beijing XINHUA in English 2137 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--Another new world record in shooting and five new national records in swimming were established as competition in all the events, except football, came to a close in the Fourth National Games here today.

In Chinese-rule chess, defending champion Hu Ronghua retained the title for the tenth time. The women's title in this event was won by Huang Zijun, a student from the Guangzhou (Canton) No. 12 middle school. The men's Weiqi ("Go") chess title was won by Nie Weiping and the women's title by Kong Xiangming.

The tournament drew an aggregate audience of 10,000 people, including Vice-Premier Fang Yi, Chinese compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, and chess fans from Japan, the United States, Sweden and Denmark.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS APPEAR AT NATIONAL GAMES

OW271101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1706 GMT 25 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 25 September--Beautiful and elegantly designed commercial advertisements from foreign firms and manufacturers, as well as from Chinese industrial and commercial enterprises, have appeared at Beijing's 80,000-seat workers stadium and also at other major tournament sites during the Fourth National Games. Also, advertisements for products sold by Chinese and foreign firms and manufacturers, and by those in Hong Kong and Macao, were inserted in the exquisite tournament programs sold at the Fourth National Games. This is the first time since liberation that Chinese and foreign commercial advertisements have appeared at tournament sites in China.

Those foreign and domestic firms that advertised include: Japan's Mizuko Company, which sells sporting goods; Britain's Lancaster Company, which sells duplicating machines; American Express, which deals in traveler's checks; Japan's Seiko and Switzerland's Rado, both selling clocks and watches; Hong Kong's Ho Kee Electric Company, Lux Electronics Company and National Electric Company, which sell television sets, radio-recorders and computers; Hong Kong's Yang Tai Company, engaged in the typewriter business; as well as the Guangzhou maintenance shop of the Telefunken Company, which services foreign television sets.

Thirteen Chinese enterprises advertised at tournament sites or in the tournament programs. These advertisements covered such merchandise as sporting goods, sportshirts, laser instruments, rectifiers, air conditioners, fountain pens and Xingfu cola drinks.

Countries throughout the world accept commercial advertisements when they organize international or domestic sports activities. This helps disseminate commercial information, invigorates market sales and promotes trade between people at home and abroad. It also helps earn foreign exchange.

HUANG ZHEN PRESS CONFERENCE ON CULTURAL WORK

OW270844 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--Minister of Culture Huang Zhen said at a press conference here this morning that the work in various cultural fields, which had suffered serious disruption under Lin Biao and the gang of four, had been basically restored to the level of 1966 and in some respects had gone beyond this. He said after ten years of nearly standstill, China had produced 46 feature films last year. The film audience last year exceeded 20,000 million. It was estimated that over fifty feature films would be produced this year. The recent productions were broader in subject matter and were of a higher standard, he added.

Troupes in the performing arts now numbered more than 3,100. There were 110,000 cinemas and film projection teams and 2,700 cultural centres, supplemented by large numbers of sub-centres at commune level. Colleges for the arts now numbered 24 and secondary schools of this kind, 71. Both figures are higher than in 1966.

Creative activities in all genres of literature and art had flourished as a result of implementing the policy "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" in the past three years, he said. "Playwriting and production are thriving in a way that has been unparalleled in the thirty years since the founding of the People's Republic of China." Huang Zhen pointed out that a salient feature in the past three years was a return to and development of the realist tradition of socialist culture, as seen in many works of literature and art.

He said although China had an ancient cultural heritage, it had very backward cultural facilities, at the time of liberation. There were only a few poorly-equipped film studios, theatres and cinemas at that time and they were mainly concentrated in the larger cities.

China began systematically to expand its cultural undertakings after liberation, he said. The number of film studios had increased to 15 by 1966 and produced 103 feature films in a peak year. There was also a rapid increase in the number of theatrical troupes and colleges and schools of art during that period. He noted that the personnel trained during that period now formed the main strength of the art troupes and colleges.

In conclusion, Huang Zhen said with confidence that as long as the party's line and policies on literature and art were implemented, China's socialist culture was bound to flourish.

Remarks on 'Hundred Flowers' Policy

OW270846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 27 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 27 (XINHUA)--China would adhere to the policy "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" so that literature and art would flourish, said Minister of Culture Huang Zhen here this morning.

Speaking at a press conference for Chinese and foreign journalists, Huang Zhen noted that this policy had been written into the Chinese Constitution. The future task lay in ensuring that people really had literary and artistic freedom and in guaranteeing freedom of debate in the criticism of art and literature. He stressed that the First National Congress of Chinese Writers and Artists held in Beijing in 1949 decided unanimously to follow the orientation pointed out by Comrade Mao Zedong, that is, literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers.

People might disagree in their appraisal of some works and in their views on some theoretical issues in literature and art and at the present time literature and art circles were discussing such questions, Huang Zhen said. He said: "Contention between those holding differing views is normal and beneficial. This demonstrates our determination to implement the policy of 'letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend'."

He also noted the need to learn useful things from other countries. He said that in recent months, China had signed cultural agreements and cultural cooperation and exchange programmes with 17 countries. Since the beginning of this year, he added, there had been more than 170 exchanges between China and other countries involving performing art troupes, exhibitions and government cultural delegations. Following the recent establishment of the Chinese Joint Film Production Company, over a dozen countries including the United States, Britain, France, Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland and Yugoslavia had made proposals to China about cooperation in shooting films.

Huang Zhen, and director of the ministry's film bureau Chen Bo and other officials from the ministry dealt with the following points when answering questions:

--the party gives leadership and guidance to literature and art primarily through its policies;

--the Ministry of Culture does not censor books, plays or films. The policy is to let publishing houses, performing art troupes and film studios make their own decisions and let the readers and audience judge the merits and demerits of a work of literature and art;

--the ban once imposed by the gang of four has been lifted from nearly all the films made after liberation, and from Soviet films made during Stalin's time and East European productions. Some are not shown simply because they are outdated. A few films, such as "The Life of Wu Xun", are not shown because they do not conform to the interests of the Chinese working people;

--those theatrical works which were once termed "models" were created by literary and art workers, not by Jiang Qing (Chiang Ching) who stole these fruits from others. These works were approved by Chairman Mao. They are not performed at present just because people saw them so often during the gang's time that even children had learned them by heart. If they were performed now, few people would buy tickets. They can be staged again some time in the future. Anyway, the idea of "models", that is, something to be copied or imitated, is alien to literary and art creation.

--foreign films accounted for 18 percent of the total number of films shown in China in the first half of this year. China has shown quite a number of foreign films during special film weeks and will continue to do so.

I . 28 Sep 79

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PRC
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PLAY TO BE STAGED FOR NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATION

OW260952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0933 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, September 26 (XINHUA)--More than 130 theatrical pieces will be staged in Beijing between September 30 and October 10 as part of National Day celebrations. This will be the most varied and colourful programme of festival activities since the founding of the People's Republic.

Among the pieces will be plays, ballets, Beijing (Peking) Operas, local operas, music, dance, folk art shows, acrobatics and puppet shows. Many of the pieces have been specially created for the 30th anniversary celebrations. Taking part in the performances will be over 60 troupes from Beijing and other parts of China.

Plays account for the largest proportion of the National Day performances. Since January, Beijing audiences have been entertained with an average of one new play every week. More than 30 different plays will be staged during the National Day holiday, including one on Chu De (Chu Teh), and two others on Chen Yi and He Long (Ho Lung), by People's Liberation Army theatrical troupes.

Among the other plays is another from the P.L.A., "Thunder in China", which recalls events of the period between the downfall of Lin Biao in September 1971 and that of the gang of four in October 1976, and "Winter Jasmine", by the Liaoning People's Art Theatre, about the contention of different points of view among managerial staff in a textile mill.

Among other items, "Silk Road" is a ballet on a historical theme from Gansu Province. The ballet deals with the life of an ancient painter as he works on the frescoes in the Dunhuang caves, near the old silk route to the west. From Yunnan Province in southwest China comes a ballet telling a love story about a prince and princess of Tai nationality in days gone by.

The capital's Beijing Opera Company is re-staging "Hai Rui Dismissed From Office", a Beijing Opera written by the noted historian Wu Han. The opera is based on a story about a Ming Dynasty official, Hai Rui, who defied his superior in pleading the case of the people.

"La Traviata" and "The Cloth Seller", two foreign operas are to be re-staged for audiences in the capital during the festival.

CORRECTION TO HUA, OTHERS SPEAK AT CPPCC MEETING

The following correction applies to the item entitled "Hua, Others Speak at CPPCC Meeting on Economic Policy," published in the 24 September People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT:

Page L 1, second paragraph, line two, should read:...speech at the beginning of the meeting.

CORRECTION TO STATE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION MARKS PRC ANNIVERSARY

The following correction applies to the item entitled "State Agricultural Commission Meeting Marks PRC Anniversary," published in the 24 September People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page L 4:

The name (Zhang Tinghua) which appears throughout the article should be changed to Zhang Pinghua

DUAN JUNYI ADDRESSES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ISSUE AT RALLY

OW270921 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0137 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Zhengzhou, 26 September--A provincial broadcasting rally was convened on 18 September by the Henan Provincial CCP Committee and the Henan Provincial Revolutionary Committee to announce the severe handling of Shen Maogong, Gao Guorong and Dou Zheng, counterrevolutionaries and principal offenders who committed the evil deeds of beating, smashing and looting while actively following Lin Biao and the "gang of four"; the lenient treatment given to Li Shangqian, who committed serious crimes but shows a good attitude in admitting his mistakes, and the preliminary action taken against several others who made serious mistakes or committed crimes. The rally, which was held for the purpose of enforcing party discipline and state law, was supported by the broad masses of cadres and people.

Originally a worker of the state No 6 cotton mill in Zhengzhou Municipality, counter-revolutionary Shen Maogong, who is also a principal offender in beating, smashing and looting, was suddenly promoted to party committee secretary, chairman of this mill's revolutionary committee, and Standing Committee member of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee during the Great Cultural Revolution. During the Great Cultural Revolution, Shen Maogong recruited evil elements and instigated conflicts time and time again to create bloody incidents. He plotted and created bloody incidents at the state No 6 cotton mill, the Zhengzhou textile machinery plant and the Zhengzhou tobacco plant from January to July 1967. In these incidents, 16 persons were beaten to death and some 700 others injured. Shen Maogong and his partners established their own prison and court to conduct illegal trials and ruthlessly persecute the masses of cadres and people. In order to extort confessions from several leading cadres of the provincial party committee, they were cruelly tortured on many occasions, many comrades were crippled as a result of the torture they suffered.

Originally an ordinary cadre of the Huanghe Water Conservancy Committee, Gao Guorong was suddenly promoted to deputy director of the Organization Department of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee during the Great Cultural Revolution. Dou Zheng, who was originally an ordinary cadre of the Foreign Trade Bureau of Henan Province, was suddenly promoted to deputy head of the party core group of the provincial foreign trade bureau and deputy director of the finance-trade group and industry group of the provincial revolutionary committee during the Great Cultural Revolution. During the Great Cultural Revolution, they earnestly followed Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and several persons of the Henan provincial party committee in instigating wholesale beating, smashing, looting and plotting, as well as creating many bloody struggles and ruthlessly persecuting the masses of cadres and people. Some of the cadres and people were crippled or killed. Furthermore, they also concocted, endorsed and distributed large amounts of anti-PLA materials in an attempt to frame the army's leading cadres and undermine army-government and army-people relations. Before and after the downfall of the "gang of four," Dou Zheng viciously vilified Hua Guofeng, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping and other party and state leaders, and clamored to fight a guerrilla war in the mountains.

The Henan Provincial CCP Committee has decided to remove Shen Maogong, Gao Guorong and Dou Zheng from all their posts, both within and outside the party, and to expel them from the party. They have been arrested by the public security organ with the approval of the people's procuratorate.

Originally an employee of the general office under the provincial party committee, Li Shangqiang was suddenly promoted to deputy secretary general of the provincial party committee and deputy secretary of the provincial youth league committee during the Great Cultural Revolution. Manipulated and instigated by several persons of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee who followed the "gang of four," Li Shangqian joined with a handful of evil elements to create chaos in the various provincial CCP committee organs and to frame and persecute the leading comrades of the provincial CCP committee and 150 other cadres and staff workers, sending 86 of them into a private prison for long term torture, and causing the death of 8 veteran cadres. After the "gang of four" were smashed, he still carried out instructions issued by his supporters behind the scenes to cover up problems and suppress the masses. But thanks to exposure and criticism by the broad masses of people and repeated education from the leadership of the provincial CCP committee, he has gradually realized his own mistakes and crimes, and made up his mind to thoroughly rectify his errors and expiate his crimes by doing good. Acting in accordance with the principle of leniency toward those who confess their crimes, the provincial CCP committee has decided to remove him from all posts within and outside the party and to handle his case with leniency, and has asked the judicial organ not to take any legal action against him.

Duan Junyi, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, spoke at the broadcasting rally. He said: Severe measures are being taken today against Shen Maogong, Gao Guorong, Dou Zheng and others in accordance with party discipline and state law. They deserve the punishment. He hoped that all persons who committed serious crimes and made serious mistakes would receive useful enlightenment and education from the measures taken at today's rally, change their stands and ask for lenient treatment.

Duan Junyi pointed out: Henan Province has won a great victory in launching the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The majority of cadres who have made mistakes, including those who have made serious mistakes, have examined and recognized their own errors, actively exposed many problems, gained the forgiveness of the masses, expeditiously extricated themselves from a difficult situation and received proper work arrangements. However, there are still many problems that remain from the movement and a great deal of work remains to be done in a handful of units and departments in various localities of Henan. Moreover, there are also a tiny handful of backbone elements of the "gang of four" and persons who committed serious errors and crimes while following Lin Biao and the "gang of four". They are continuing to maintain their reactionary stand and are even taking all possible measures to defend themselves in the face of numerous witnesses, direct evidence and collateral evidence, in a vain attempt to staff for time and get by under false pretense. He asked the party committees at various levels to strengthen guidance for making final decisions and handle every case accurately and adequately on the basis of clear-cut facts and concrete evidence. It is also necessary to strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradictions, help more people through education and narrow the target of attack.

With regard to the handful of factionalist backbone elements who committed serious crimes by participating in the conspiracy of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to usurp party and state power, and who still maintain a malicious attitude, and the principal offenders of beating, smashing and looting, severe action must be taken against them; under no circumstances should they be allowed to go unpunished and endanger us in the future. Although some cases belong to the contradiction between ourselves and the enemy, they can still be handled as a contradiction among the people so long as the offenders' attitude of confession is good or they show repentance and determination to perform meritorious services to atone for their crimes.

XI ZHONGXUN MEETS WITH RUSTICATED EDUCATED YOUTHS

HK280057 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 26 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] From 20 to 26 September, the educated youth work leadership group of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee held a forum in Guangzhou of the representatives of the province's advanced elements of rusticated educated youths. These representatives listened to the report on the spirit of the forum of rusticated educated youths from some provinces and municipalities in the whole country. In connection with the reality of educated youth work, they conducted discussions on "practice as the sole criterion for testing truth." They declared: "We must persist in the correct orientation of going to the countryside; we must spontaneously obey the arrangements by the party and settle down in the countryside; and we must make still greater contributions toward achieving the four modernizations at an early date."

On the afternoon of 22 September, provincial First Secretary Xi Zhongxun and Secretaries Liu Tianfu and Li Jianzhen received and had a photo taken with all the representatives. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and departments concerned, including Xue Guangjun and Yang Yingbin, also took part in the reception.

At the reception, Xi Zhongxun spoke, noting the province's excellent situation since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and extending his greetings to the advanced rusticated educated youths. He encouraged them to study and discuss the truth criterion issue. He hoped: "Party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over educated youth work and enthusiastically show concern for the work, study and livelihood of educated youths. Furthermore, they must assist them in solving their actual difficulties and steel them, as well as make them mature adults in the vast countryside."

BRIEFS

WUHAN RUSTICATION RALLY--On 11 September, the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee held a mobilization rally on settling educated young people in the countryside. (Meng Xiaopeng), secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the rally and conveyed the important instructions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Li and the other leading comrades of the party and state. Li Renzhi, secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Wuhan Municipal CCP Committee, delivered an important report. He said that the principle of settling educated young people in the countryside is completely correct. And that Wuhan, moreover, has scored great achievements in settling educated young people in the countryside and that this principle must be continued in the future. This year, 25,000 educated young people will be mobilized to settle in the countryside and the provincial CCP committee wants to mobilize them before the end of October. Li Renzhi said it is necessary to urgently mobilize and do a good job of settling the educated young people in the countryside. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 79 HK]

I. 28 Sep 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
SOUTHWEST REGION

Q 1

YUNNAN OFFICIAL ON LIFE OF JINUO MINORITY

OW280756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 28 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Kunming, September 28 (XINHUA)--"We Jinuo people would have become extinct had it not been for new China and the Communist Party's policy towards nationalities." This statement was made by He Gui, deputy governor of the Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture of southwest China's Yunnan Province, in an interview with XINHUA at the Jinuo Luoke people's commune where the Jinuos community lives.

Like the rest of China's minority nationalities, the people of Jinuo nationality who live in virgin forests in this border area were subjected to the Kuomintang reactionaries' cruel exploitation and discrimination before liberation. 50-year-old He Gui, the first Jinuo to become a deputy governor of the prefecture, said: "They imposed dozens of exorbitant taxes and levies on us, 'door tax' alone demanded 40 yuan a year from every household. But the average annual income per household here was less than 20 yuan. Those who could not pay the tax had their houses burned, were driven out of the village and in some cases were killed. By the eve of liberation, more than 20 out of the 36 villages in the Jinuo mountain area had been burned down. The population had been slashed by a half."

The State Council recently recognized today's 10,000 Jinuo people as one of China's minority nationalities.

Before liberation, the Jinuos lived mainly by farming, gathering and hunting. Their primitive slash-and-burn cultivation methods brought an average yield of only about 0.8 tons per hectare.

In order to help the Jinuos develop their production as quickly as possible, the people's government made available large loans and subsidies to the area soon after liberation and sent work teams there to teach them to grow rice. Last year, the commune's total grain output topped 4,045 tons, four times the figure of 1954, averaging half a ton per capita. Each commune member received more than 100 yuan in cash.

Now masters of the country, Jinuos enjoy equal rights with Han and other nationalities. More than 200 Jinuos have been trained in party schools, institutes for nationalities and medical schools at central, provincial and prefectural levels.

The Jinuo people used to keep records by carving notches in bamboo; now the commune has 42 primary schools and three junior middle school classes with a total of 2,280 students. Ninety percent of the school teachers are Jinuos. The state gave each student a food allowance of four yuan per month. The Jinuos now have their own intermediate technical and college students.

The Jinuo people no longer kill animals as sacrifice to heaven when they fall ill. The commune has a clinic equipped with microscopes, an electro-cardiograph and an X-ray machine. The clinic has 18 medical personnel and 15 beds. Five of the eight professional doctors are Jinuos who were trained elsewhere. The clinic receives 13,000 yuan in medical aid each year from the state. A commune member pays 30 per cent of his medical expense while the rest is covered by the state. With the improvement of medical services, the population of the commune has increased to 9,000.

The Jinuo Luoke commune now has 32 tractors in varying sizes and more than 100 diesel engines and generators. The commune also runs a tea processing plant, a lime kiln, a quarry and some handicraft cooperatives.

Longpa village, the most backward one in the Jinuo area in the past, is now a picture of prosperity. Electric lights and running water have reached the village and the village has its own farming machinery and collective bank deposits of more than 17,000 yuan. Last year per capita food grain averaged more than 400 kilogrammes, and 68 out of 71 households have savings, with sums ranging from 200 to 1,500 yuan. Radios, bicycles and sewing machines are now often found among Jinuo families.

BRIEFS

NEW SICHUAN MAGAZINE--Chengsu, 26 September--The first issue of HONGYAN [RED CLIFF], a literary quarterly magazine edited by the Chongqing Municipal Federation of Literary and Art Circles has been published recently. The first issue carries a short novel about the hard life in minority nationalities areas and also some poems. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0108 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW]

XIZANG TAXATION CONFERENCE--The Xizang Autonomous Regional Finance Bureau recently convened a regional taxation conference at which leading members stressed that to make taxation in the region a success, it is necessary to widely publicize taxation and the related laws. [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1350 GMT 13 Sep 79 OW]

YUNNAN PROFITS--Kunming, September 26--Industrial departments in Yunnan Province, southwest China, overfulfilled the annual profit targets set by the state four months ahead of schedule. This represents an increase of 35 percent over the same period of last year. Since the beginning of this year, industrial enterprises in the province have mounted a campaign to increase production and practise economy which is aimed at reduction of losses and increased returns. According to statistics, the overall net profits achieved in the province was 35 percent more than in the first eight months of last year, and total losses in deficit enterprises dropped by 19.1 percent. Thus, state profit targets have been fulfilled ahead of schedule. In 50 enterprises which have experimentally been given a greater latitude of independent management, there has been a 64 percent increase in profits compared with those for the same period of last year. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 26 Sep 79 OW]

JILIN CYL CONGRESS CLOSES 26 SEPTEMBER

SK271249 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] The Jilin Provincial CYL Congress successfully concluded on 26 September after a 5-day session. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees: (Wang Daren), (Li Jingping), Zhang Shiyang, Song Jiehan and Chen Hong, attended the closing ceremony. Responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee, Xu Zhoushan and Zhang Kaijing, also attended.

As authorized by the CYL Central Committee, the congress gave awards to 24 new Long March shock teams and 195 new Long March shock workers of our province named by the CYL Central Committee. (Fu Xuefang), deputy secretary of the provincial CYL committee, read a decision of the Jilin Provincial CYL Committee on naming and commending new Long March shock workers and new Long March shock teams.

Delegates to the congress held that educating the youth unrelentingly in the ideological line of dialectical materialism is an important task for CYL organizations in the new period. They were determined to lead the vast number of CYL members and young people to adhere to the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, uphold the understanding and line of dialectical materialism, throw off the mental shackles imposed by Lin Biao and the gang of four, break with their modern superstition, clarify muddled ideas of various types and unify the thinking of CYL members and young people throughout the province in line with the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, so that the CYL work of our province will become even more vigorous and play a more important role in accomplishing the four modernizations.

The congress unanimously approved a work report delivered by Comrade Du Changling on behalf of the seventh Jilin Provincial CYL Committee: "Devote Your Youth to the Great New Long March." It also formulated fighting tasks for the future. After repeated deliberations and consultations, the congress elected the eighth Jilin Provincial CYL Committee. At the first plenary session of this newly elected committee, Comrade Du Changling was elected secretary of the committee and Comrades (Li Guozhu) Korean, (Du Qingmin), (Tian Xueren) and (Fu Xuefang) were elected deputy secretaries.

LIAONING PROVINCIAL WOMEN'S CONGRESS OPENS 26 SEPTEMBER

SK271227 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] The Third Liaoning Provincial Women's Congress, which women at all levels throughout the province have longed for, ceremoniously opened this morning in Shenyang Municipality. This congress is a grand gathering of unprecedented size for women at all levels and in all circles of our province. Among the nearly one thousand delegates attending the congress are model and advanced workers in industrial and communications, agricultural, financial and trade, public health, scientific and technological and other fronts; representatives of women cadres, the People's Liberation Army and minority nationalities; natives of Taiwan province, returned Overseas Chinese and their relatives. These representatives, elected after repeated deliberation and discussion, stand for broad ranks of cadres and people.

The tasks for this congress are to mobilize the vast number of women cadres and masses throughout the province to hold high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to implement the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, the 2d session of the 5th NPC and the 5th Liaoning Provincial Party Congress in a deepgoing manner, to discuss the report on the work of the 2d committee of the provincial women's federation, to elect the 3d executive committee of the provincial women's federation and to award prizes on behalf of the PRC Women's Federation to 8 March red standard-bearers and 8 March red banner collectives in our province.

Attending the opening ceremony were leading cadres of the provincial party and revolutionary committees: Li Huang, Shen Yue, Zhang Xincun, Wang Guangzhong, Liu Yiyun, (Chen Shuzhi), (Zhang Tiejin), Zhang Zhiyuan, and Tan Liren; leading comrades of Shenyang PLA units, Xiao Quanfu and (Xie Youfa); and responsible comrades of the provincial CPPCC committee. Also attending the opening ceremony were responsible persons of the provincial departments, commissions, offices and bureaus, the provincial people's procuratorate, the provincial people's court, the provincial council of trade unions and CYL committees.

The opening ceremony was presided over by Comrade (Yu Mingsheng), vice chairman of the provincial women's federation. Comrade Li Huang, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a speech at the ceremony on behalf of the provincial party committee.

LIAONING AGRICULTURE PROGRESS IN 30 YEARS DESCRIBED

SK271117 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Sep 79 SK

[Summary] In the 30 years following the founding of the country, agriculture has been greatly developed in Liaoning Province.

Comparing 1978 with 1949, the total provincial agricultural output value increased by 260 percent, an average annual increase of 4.5 percent. Grain production increased by 175 percent, an average annual increase of 3.6 percent. The average per-mu yield of grain increased from 126 jin to 528 jin. Grain procurement in 1978 had increased by 260 percent compared with 1952. Comparing 1978 with 1949, production of oil-bearing crops increased by 310 percent, cotton and fiber production by 70 percent, tobacco by 800 percent, fruits by 3,500 percent, tussah cocoons by 280 percent and autumn vegetables by some 1,000 percent.

In those 30 years, Liaoning Province has made great achievements in agricultural mechanization. By the end of 1978, Liaoning Province had 39,900 medium-and large-sized tractors and more than 4,000 small ones. Of cultivated areas, 53.5 percent were cultivated and 22 percent were sown by machines. More than 12.8 million mu of farmland were under irrigation, accounting for 22 percent of the cultivated areas, a 1,100 percent increase over 1949. More than 10.41 million mu of farmland which gave high and stable yields despite drought, waterlogging or other natural adversities were built in 1978. The amount of chemical fertilizer application throughout the province in 1978 was 530 times that in 1952. The amount of chemical fertilizer applied per mu increased from 1 jin to 71.8 jin.

Despite various natural adversities, Liaoning Province reaped a bumper harvest this summer. The yield of wheat per mu increased by 20 percent compared to last year, reaching the best previous record, and the yield of rape seeds per mu increased by more than 100 percent, surpassing the previous record. A bumper harvest is expected throughout the province this autumn.

I. 28 Sep 79

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PRC
NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING LIGHT INDUSTRY CONFERENCE CLOSES

SK271202 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent, the Liaoning Provincial Light Industry Conference held by the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees closed yesterday after 7 days in session.

Guided by the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, the conference discussed and adopted a 3-year light industry readjustment plan and specific measures to implement it. On the basis of the principle that practice is the sole criterion for testing truth, the comrades at the conference boldly emancipated their minds and adopted positive measures to solve the urgent problems in the development of light industry. With regard to improving purchases and sales of textile products and other light industrial products, they took into account the present problems of the inflexible, single-channel purchases and sales and the lack of coordination between production and sale plans. In order to alleviate these problems, the conference proposed the following five measures: unified purchases, planned purchases, purchases by orders, selected purchases, and direct sales by factories.

Speeches were delivered at the conference by Chen Puru, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee; and Tan Liren, vice chairman of the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the provincial economic commission. At yesterday's session, Shen Yue, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a summing-up speech.

ZHANG XINCUN ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON ANIMAL HUSBANDRY BASE

SK271300 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent and reporter, the Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee recently held a conference in Fuxin Mongolian Autonomous County on building a base for oil-bearing crops and animal husbandry.

The conference pointed out: To sincerely implement the principle of all-round development with simultaneous devotion to agriculture and animal husbandry, with priority given to tree farms, as well as to build the northwest part of our province into a base for oil-bearing crops and animal husbandry, is another great readjustment in the agriculture of our province made by the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee in the wake of its decision to build the central area of Liaoning into a marketable grain base and eastern Liaoning into a forestry base. Therefore, efforts should be made to grasp the work realistically and to score achievements as soon as possible.

Fuxin, Zhangwu, Beipiao, Jianping and Fengoheng counties, which are located in the northwest part of our province, have more than 12 million mu of meadowland and pastoral farms. They have long experience in raising cattle and sheep, which gives them an outstanding background for developing animal husbandry. Of the more than 10 million mu of farmland, almost 7 million mu is low-lying, saline and alkaline, or poor soil subject to sandstorms. Consequently, this has caused a low output of grain production. If this land is sown with oil-bearing crops, such as sunflowers, it will be quite possible to achieve high yields.

In sincerely summing-up these experiences and lessons, the conference emphatically pointed out the following: From now on it is necessary to do things according to natural and economic law, and to follow the principle of suiting measures to local conditions, such as engaging in agriculture, forestry, oil-bearing crops and animal husbandry in places suitable for them, in order to truly insure that all farmland natural resources are used to the fullest extent. In order to build the northwest part of our province into a base of oil-bearing crops and animal husbandry as quickly as possible, the conference issued concrete demands for planting trees, establishing pastoral areas, raising oil-bearing crops and animal husbandry throughout the area.

Attending the conference were leading Comrades of the party committee of the various counties from the northwestern part of our province. Zhang Xincun, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, attended and spoke at the conference. Also attending the conference were responsible comrades from the provincial level departments concerned.

Zhang Xincun's Remarks

SK271302 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpt] According to our sources, Comrade Zhang Xincun, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke on the policies concerning the development of oilseed and livestock production at a recent conference on building an oil-bearing crops and animal husbandry production base in northwestern Liaoning.

Comrade Zhang Xincun said: With regard to the policy on oilseed production, all localities established specific policies according to their respective conditions when they were undertaking the oilseed production tasks assigned by the province. As borne out by practice, these policies have been good for promoting oilseed production at various communes and production brigades. During the years for which we have already fixed the production quotas, we should not change the quotas if at all possible so that the people will not lose confidence in us.

Referring to the processing of agricultural and sideline products, Comrade Zhang Xincun pointed out: With the development of oilseed and livestock production, it is necessary for communes to establish factories for processing agricultural and sideline products. However, they should have sufficient raw materials and other required supplies and should set up experimental factories to get experience before establishing a number of such factories.

Comrade Zhang Xincun added: The provincial CCP committee has established a specific policy on raising cattle and sheep by commune members themselves. The general guideline is still that we should go all out to develop collective livestock breeding and, at the same time, allow and encourage commune members to raise cattle and sheep themselves. That is, we are carrying out a policy of "walking on two legs."

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG WHEAT HARVEST--Shenyang, 24 September--The PLA Shenyang units have sent out more than 20,000 commanders and fighters to help 20 state farms in Heilongjiang Province in wheat harvesting. Wheat harvesting has been completed after over a month of hard work, which started in early August. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0142 GMT 24 Sep 79 OW]

MA WENRUI ADDRESS ON DEVELOPING MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

HK261310 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 20 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] At the provincial agricultural work conference of the provincial CCP committee, Comrade Ma Wenrui stressed: We must strengthen the building of mountainous areas. "He pointed out: If we do not promote the building of mountainous areas, we will not be able to promote agricultural construction in our province." Comrade Ma Wenrui said: The potential of the mountainous areas is unlimited. He cited the Chinling and Tapa mountain areas in southern Shaanxi as examples. "He said: Altogether there are 30 counties in the southern Shaanxi mountainous areas covering an area of some 100 million mu and occupying some one-third of the total area of the province. The climate is warm and mild with plenty of rainfall and there are rich natural resources in these areas. Thus it is suitable for developing agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry and it is specially suitable for developing forestry and special production, animal husbandry production and other types of agricultural production.

"In mentioning the principle of building mountainous areas, Comrade Ma Wenrui said: To promote the building of mountainous areas, we must proceed from reality in the mountainous areas and correct the principles of production and construction. He said: Eighty percent of the area is mountains, 10 percent is water and 10 percent is fields. In the past, we only paid attention to the 10 percent of fields and we pursued a single-product economy. We only grasped grain production and did not simultaneously try to develop the 80 percent of mountainous areas. Some people even criticized the development of a diversified economy as pursuing capitalism. Far from making full use of the natural resources in mountainous areas to create wealth, some places even deliberately sabotaged the natural resources of the mountainous areas. People are now summarizing their past experiences and lessons and are paying attention to solving this problem." Comrade Ma Wenrui affirmed the achievements of Ningqiang County for producing surplus grain and gradually taking the development of forestry and animal husbandry as its main tasks. He also affirmed the decision of the Ankang Prefectural CCP Committee on simultaneously producing surplus grain and developing a diversified economy by developing forestry, special production and animal husbandry as its main target.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: To promote the building of the Chinling and Tapa mountainous areas, we must mainly grasp four capital construction projects: 1) agricultural capital construction--we must continue to construct terraced fields, develop small water conservancy projects and build high and steady yielding fields to insure that there is 1 mu per capita; 2) we must promote the building of diversified bases by focusing on forestry, special production and animal husbandry production. We must have an overall plan which is in line with reality and we must seriously promote management methods. In addition, we must attach importance to developing timber forests and build the Chinling Mountains into a timber forest base. We must fully use the rich pastures in the Chinling and Tapa mountains to energetically develop animal husbandry; 3) we must energetically develop commune and brigade enterprises, especially the processing industries which get their raw materials from the forests and special production and animal husbandry production. All counties in the mountainous areas must properly run the processing plants of forestry and special products and animal husbandry products according to the local conditions and available resources while they are enthusiastically building the bases of forestry and special production and animal husbandry production; 4) promote highway building--we must strive to link all communes within 2 or 3 years.

"Comrade Ma Wenrui also put forward all the current policy and actual problems which urgently need to be solved in promoting the building of mountainous areas."

The chief ones are: 1) we must first demand all of Shangluo and Ankang prefectures become self-sufficient within 3 or 5 years. We must steadily carry out the procurement and marketing tasks at the present level for the next few years unless we suffer from some extraordinary disasters; 2) we must make appropriate increases in the amount of grain subsidies for the procurement of some forestry and special products; 3) in accordance with the regulations of the State Council, we must allow the prefectures, counties and production units to retain a certain percentage of foreign remittances obtained from exporting local products; 4) we must meet the needs of the mountainous areas in southern Shaanxi in the distribution of the investment for small water conservancy projects and investments and bank loans for supporting construction in the rural people's communes; and 5) we must pay attention to training local middle-aged and young cadres and properly solve as far as possible the problems of the cadres living in the mountainous areas.

MA WENRUI SPEAKS AT SHAANXI PLANNED PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE

HK270610 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 18 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] "The Second Shaanxi Provincial Planned Parenthood Conference of Advanced Collectives and Individuals opened on 18 September in Xian. The main purposes of this meeting were to further implement the spirit of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC, commend the advanced collectives and individuals who achieved outstanding results in promoting planned parenthood and sterilization techniques, discuss how to make planned parenthood work suit the shift of work focus of the party and the state, and implement population plans for the 3 years of readjustment of the national economy and measures for reducing the province's population growth to 5 per 1,000 by 1985. This was an important meeting during which people further emancipated their minds, enhanced understanding, summarized experiences, implemented policies and seriously promoted the planned parenthood work of our province. The participants at this meeting included 420 people who were representatives of advanced collectives or advanced individuals on the planned parenthood front of the province, leading comrades in charge of planned parenthood work in all departments, committees and bureaus at the provincial level and leading comrades from all prefectures, municipalities and counties. Comrades from Leshan Prefecture, Chengdu Municipality, Shifang County and Jiangjin County in Sichuan were invited to participate in the meeting. Ma Wenrui, Jiang Yi, Chen Yuanfang, Lu Jianren, Hui Shigong, Xie Huaide, Ma Qingnian and other leading comrades from the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees also participated in the meeting. Comrade Jiang Yi, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, gave a report entitled 'Carry Out Planned Parenthood Work in a Still Better Way and Seriously Control Population Growth in Our Province.' Comrade Ma Wenrui, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, spoke at the meeting."

While he was affirming the results we have scored in our province's planned parenthood work, he also pointed out where we have lagged behind in our work and analyzed the favorable conditions for reducing our province's population growth rate to 5 per 1,000 by 1985. He said: The party's policies on planned parenthood work are winning popular support day by day and people are more inclined to marry and have babies at a later age. They are also willing to have fewer children. The planned parenthood work network has initially been set up throughout the province which is a very important foundation for carrying out further work.

"Comrade Ma Wenrui emphatically pointed out: Party committees at all levels must really attach importance to this work and put this on the party's agenda. In accordance with the demands of the party Central Committee, the first secretaries of the party committees at all levels must personally grasp this work and one secretary from each party committee must be assigned to be concurrently in charge of this work.

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The party committees above county level must annually carry out four discussions on this work while the party committee at county level must certainly always carry out discussions on and tightly grasp this work. We must promote production and construction and reduce the population growth rate." "Comrade Ma Wenrui highly praised the advanced collectives and individuals who scored success on the province's planned parenthood front. He demanded that all places and departments must seriously popularize their experiences and make use of them to yield positive results throughout the province."

Comrade Ma Wenrui's speech and Comrade Jiang Yi's report were warmly welcomed by all the participants. All the representatives pledged to seriously study and exchange experiences in carrying out planned parenthood work, discuss how to implement the measures for carrying out our province's population plans and make contributions to seriously control our province's population growth.

SHAANXI GIVES SUMMER GRAIN PRODUCTION FIGURES

HK270336 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 22 Sep 79 HK

[Summary] A SHAANXI RIBAO reporter has learned from the recent agricultural work conference convened by the provincial CCP committee that the province's summer grain output this year reached 7.6 billion jin, an increase of 2 billion jin over last year. This represented a new record for the province. Total rapeseed output was 1.39 million dan, 590,000 dan more than last year, exceeding the previous highest level by 19.8 percent. The grain and rapeseed procurement quotas have been overfulfilled.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and from various parts of the province told the reporter that summer grain output had shown an even increase everywhere. The province's average wheat yield per mu was nearly 40 percent higher than last year. The yield in Gaoling County was 615 catties.

The provincial CCP and revolutionary committees decided at the beginning of the year to issue loans to help communes and brigades in difficulties to buy chemical fertilizer. As a result an average of 15 more jin of fertilizer per mu was applied to the summer crops compared with last year. Decisive action was also taken to insure supplies of electricity for agricultural irrigation when drought occurred.

BRIEFS

GANSU PLA PRODUCTION SUPPORT--Commanders and fighters of the Gansu Provincial Military District have supported local production and construction work, thus forging closer ties with the masses. From 1977 to the present they have helped the local people sow and harvest a total of more than 27,000 mu of crops and level some 5,700 mu of land. In the past few years, medical personnel of the PLA units of this military district have treated some 53,000 patients in the localities where they are stationed. [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 18 Sep 79 SK]

QINGHAI BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT--The Xining area tournament of the 1979 national basketball tournament ended on 17 September after 11 days of competition. Ji Chunguang, deputy secretary of the Qinghai provincial party committee, and Shang Zhitian, vice governor of Qinghai Province, attended the 17 September award presentation ceremony. Zhang Guosheng, permanent secretary of the provincial party committee and governor of Qinghai Province; Ma Wanli, vice governor of Qinghai Province, and other local leaders called on captains, coaches and umpires of various provincial and regional teams at their quarters. [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Sep 79 OW]

CHENG MING VIEWS REHABILITATION OF LIU SHAOQI

HK250010 Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 23, 1 Sep 79 pp 32-35 HK

[Article by Mu Wan-Ching: "When Will the Problem of Liu Shaoqi Be Solved?--Looking at the Rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi From Chinese Communist Newspapers and Magazines"]

[Excerpts] In the 3 years since the "gang of four" were combed out, the new leadership in Beijing has made great efforts to reinvestigate and reverse the verdicts on a large number of unjust cases dished up during the Cultural Revolution. Under the guidance of the thinking of "looking backward for the sake of looking ahead," it seems that the efforts have not been wasted. They have obviously played the role of turning negative factors into positive ones while also gradually relieving rehabilitated cadres in a relatively effective way of their "lingering fear." Judging from the report by Supreme People's Court President Jiang Hua at the recently convened second session of the National People's Congress, the work will be continued.

Hu Yaobang on the Solution of the Problem

Based on this view, and in observing the political trends in China, people have generally held that Beijing's next political course will be to rehabilitate former state chairman Liu Shaoqi. The reason for this is that the Liu Shaoqi incident was an incident of the most significant nature and with the most extensive involvement during the Cultural Revolution. If the incident cannot be subsequently clarified, then the large amount of rehabilitation work done by the leadership in Beijing in a sense will probably be spoiled. It will also be impossible to completely eliminate the "lingering fear" of the cadres.

As a matter of fact, the leadership in Beijing has probably understood well the great significance and profound influence of solving the Liu Shaoqi problem. Some time ago, Hu Yaobang mentioned Liu Shaoqi in a speech, saying: "There are still many major issues of right and wrong which have not yet been completely distinguished. In the past 2 years or so, many issues of right and wrong in ideology, theory and line have been distinguished. Meetings to discuss principles regarding theoretical work have also put forward a large number of problems. What exactly was the issue concerning Liu Shaoqi? Whether or not you put up big-character posters. (big-character posters demanding the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi have appeared from time to time on Democracy Wall in Beijing--author's note), the central authorities know about it: We are carrying out investigations, and you have got to give us some time: Some problems are to be solved during the first half of this year, such as those of Comrades Peng Zhen and Lu Dingyi...some will be solved during the second half of this year, while others will have to wait until next year and the year after next." Hu Yaobang's speech has demonstrated that the solution to the Liu Shaoqi problem is only a matter of time. It was said that the problem was originally scheduled to be solved in the second half of this year. If the problem meets with no resistance and if the investigations by the CCP Central Committee are carried out smoothly, it is believed that the problem will be solved within 6 months. Of course, it will not help to get impatient. Some time is required. Nevertheless, the leadership in Beijing has actually made much effort, which may be discovered just by looking at Beijing's newspapers and magazines.

After the 11th CCP Congress

According to the materials gathered together, it was after the 11th CCP congress that the leadership in Beijing began the efforts to solve the problem of Liu Shaoqi.

It was said that an important meeting was held by the CCP decisionmakers around September and October last year. One of the topics for discussion was the decision to remove the three labels of "renegade, hidden traitor and scab" from Liu Shaoqi, leaving only the one of committing the mistake of following a revisionist line. At that time, the prestigious and respectable Ye Jianying gave an explanation at the meeting. However, the details have not been disclosed to the outside. With the deepening of the debate on "practice is the sole criterion for testing truth," people have further rid themselves of the ideological fetters of the "gang of four." The leadership in Beijing has obviously made a new assessment about the issues regarding the criticisms of and struggles against Liu Shaoqi during the Cultural Revolution and also how to evaluate the line of Liu Shaoqi.

This was first seen in last year's 14 December RENMIN RIBAO article "Is the History of Our Party Only the History of the Struggle Between the Two Lines?" People know that after the CCP established its political power, the leftist ideological trend continued to develop and reached a climax during the Cultural Revolution. At that time a theory was formed within the CCP which held that the line struggle within the party "determined everything." Those who committed mistakes in line were even more terrible than enemies. Liu Shaoqi was a victim of this theory. The RENMIN RIBAO article criticized this extreme action and held that "the struggle between the two lines itself is not the end, but a means to defeat the enemies of the revolution and to achieve the goal of the revolution." "Generally, a struggle in the party is an ideological struggle among party members. Even if serious differences of principle (the highest form of such a difference is differences of line) occur among party members, such differences are still nonantagonistic contradictions among comrades... This kind of contradiction in the party is fundamentally different in nature from contradictions between the revolutionary people and class enemies. The methods of resolving those contradictions are also fundamentally different. They must not be lumped together. It is wrong to unscrupulously make exaggerated criticisms and wage extreme struggles." According to the views of the article, the relentless criticisms of and struggles against Liu Shaoqi during the Cultural Revolution were obviously wrong.

Progress at the Beginning of This Year

During the spring festival (27 January) a month or so after the promulgation of the article, Liu Shaoqi's widow Wang Guangmei appeared at the spring festival get-together in Beijing. This was the first time she had appeared in more than 10 years. However, the XINHUA Chinese dispatch about the report was rather vague, with no title whatsoever before her name. It was only in the English dispatch that the words "Liu Shaoqi's widow" were added. No mention was made about Wang's experiences during the Cultural Revolution. In spite of that and with regard to old conventions in Chinese communist official circles, it has somehow transmitted a conspicuous message: Since Wang Guangmei was rehabilitated, at least a new evaluation has been made regarding the problem of Liu Shaoqi! As a matter of fact, the chief reason that Wang Guangmei suffered all the tortures during the Cultural Revolution was that she was Liu Shaoqi's wife.

In the month or so after the spring festival, Beijing's newspapers and magazines made conspicuous progress in molding public opinion about how to solve the Liu Shaoqi problem. A 16 February RENMIN RIBAO article entitled "On the Nature and Characteristics of the Line of Lin Biao and the 'Gang of Four'" noted: "The question of line within the party and the question of counterrevolution should be distinguished and not be mixed together. The question of line within the party is a question of distinguishing between right and wrong. Problems must be solved following the methods of the struggle within the party and of making criticisms and self-criticisms. They must not be solved with the same methods that are used in treating enemies and counterrevolution." "From the Great Cultural Revolution up to now, these two questions have been mixed together. The Liu Shaoqi line was defined as a counterrevolutionary revisionist line, and the question of line and that of counterrevolution were mixed together. Whenever we talked about a question

of line, people always considered it as a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. From the very beginning of the movement, the contradictions among the people and within the party were mixed together with the contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. Today, we have already clearly seen the harm of this confusion. This lesson should serve as a warning to us in the future." Here the article very clearly expressed that the leadership in Beijing no longer regarded the line of Liu Shaoqi as a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. One further step was: On referring to the line of Liu Shaoqi, the article added a special note in parentheses "... (How should this line be regarded? We will set this question aside for the time being)..." This note has obviously suggested that the central authorities are making a new evaluation of the line of Liu Shaoqi. It was indeed the first time since the "gang of four" were combed out that the newspapers and magazines in Beijing specifically mentioned the issue of the line of Liu Shaoqi.

The Title of Comrade

Next, the 3 March RENMIN RIBAO carried an article entitled "Make the Struggle To Expose and Criticize Lin Biao and the 'Gang of Four' a New Model in the Struggle Between Two Lines." In the form of a summary report, the article summed up the history of the struggle between two lines experienced in the past 58 years since the founding of the party. The article mentioned the line struggle against Chen Duxiu, Li Lisan, Wang Ming and Zhang Guotao and then jumped to the line struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" without even touching the Gao-Rao, Peng Dehuai and Liu Shaoqi incidents. Was it due to neglect on the part of the author? This does not seem to be the case, since the article said that it was a "comprehensive survey of the history of the line struggle in our party." Judging from the example of not including the Peng Dehuai incident in the line struggle because the verdict on it had been reversed, it seems obvious that the new leadership in Beijing has not yet arrived at a conclusion regarding how to handle the historical problems of the Gao-Rao and Liu Shaoqi incidents.

There was a new breakthrough when referring to Liu Shaoqi in the 13 March RENMIN RIBAO. It openly referred to "Comrade Liu Shaoqi." The article was entitled: "Please Do Not Willfully Slash Historical Documents."

The promulgation of this article attracted great attention. TANJUG sent a dispatch from Beijing on the same day: Beijing is having Liu Shaoqi's reputation restored; the 13 March RENMIN RIBAO article referred to Liu Shaoqi as "Comrade" many times. Hong Kong's WEN WEI PO also made a special telephone call at night on the same day to question the editorial department of RENMIN RIBAO. The reply was that there was no such intention. However, in a broad sense, the manner in which the article was written is still very remarkable. In the form of rhetorical questions, the article affirmed that Liu Shaoqi was not an enemy in 1953. This serves to demonstrate that the three major charges of "renegade, hidden traitor and scab" were all framed-up charges. Liu Shaoqi was not an enemy in 1953. Did he change into one after he became state chairman? This was absolutely impossible. All we can say is that he had made a mistake in line. But then it was only a contradiction within the party, which is in the realm of contradictions among the people.

Reinvestigations Have Been Basically Completed

Reinvestigations Have Been Basically Completed.

However, after the promulgation of this article, efforts to prepare public opinion for the rehabilitation of Liu Shaoqi seem to have halted. In connection with the climate of Beijing's political situation, it was a time when the "whatever faction" as a used the three problems regarding the minor confusions in the democracy movement, the Sino-Vietnamese war and the proportionate imbalance which resulted from the overly hasty economic development as a pretext and launched a counterattack against the "practice group" headed by Deng Xiaoping. They did so in an attempt to negate the resolutions of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee. The "practice group" reiterated "upholding the four basic principles" (that is, upholding the socialist road, the dictatorship of the proletariat, the party's leadership and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought). In this kind of atmosphere, it is understandable that the solution to the Liu Shaoqi problem was temporarily put aside.

After the meetings of the CCP Central Committee last March and April, the leadership in Beijing conducted fierce debates on the above three problems. The "practice group" once again triumphed over the "whatever faction," with the issue of a new evaluation of the Liu Shaoqi problem once again noticeably brought up. If we say that the comment in the 16 February RENMIN RIBAO article--"How Should This Line Be Regarded? We Will Set This Question Aside for the Time Being"--regarding the line of Liu Shaoqi demonstrated that the leadership in Beijing was conducting reinvestigations on the Liu Shaoqi problem, then the several indications revealed by the mass media in Beijing since last May have accurately transmitted a message to the outside: The reinvestigations of the Liu Shaoqi problem have been basically completed, and conclusions have been arrived at regarding some of the problems.

Four Indications

First, at the beginning of May, CHINA NEWS SERVICE, a propaganda organ specially aimed at Hong Kong, Macao and overseas, dispatched in different forms two interviews of Wang Guangmei. These interviews officially disclosed for the first time that the Organization Department of the CCP Central Committee had rehabilitated Wang Guangmei and drawn a formal conclusion about her history. It had repudiated all the framed-up charges forced upon her while simultaneously making a positive evaluation of her "work in different periods."

When Wang Guangmei talked about the growth of Liu Shaoqi's four children, there was one sentence in the interview which is very interesting and full of meaning. She said: "I was really worried that they would not be able to withstand such a great change and would suffer mental disorders. I did not realize that, without the care of their parents and through long-term steeling and tests, they would all grow up very fine." Here "parents" were conspicuously placed in a positive position.

Second, LISHI YANJIU issue No 4, which was circulated at the beginning of May, carried an important article entitled "A Tentative Discussion of the Great Historical Significance of the Eighth National Congress of Our Party." The article reaffirmed the assessment of the social situation of China by the eighth party congress and also the line, tasks, principles and policies that were formulated.

Everyone knows that it was Liu Shaoqi who made the political report at the eighth party congress just as it was Deng Xiaoping who made the report on the revision of the party constitution. In their reports, they put forward the view that the principal contradiction in China's society had been changed to "the contradiction between the advanced socialist system and the backward social productive forces" and also made the inference of "opposing personal worship." In the past 10 years, however, these things were criticized as things which Liu Shaoqi squeezed into the resolutions of the political report without letting Mao Zedong know about it. They were criticized as opposing Mao Zedong Thought and publicizing the theory of the dying out of class struggle and the theory of productive forces. They were seen as constituting major evidence of Liu Shaoqi's crime in pushing forward "a counterrevolutionary revisionist line." Now through the demonstration of practice, the

LISHI YANJIU article has pointed out: "The eighth party congress held the view that although the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie had been basically resolved in our country, it still existed. However, it was no longer the main contradiction in Chinese society. It had become society's secondary contradiction. This conclusion was entirely correct, scientific and true to the objective reality of Chinese society." Although the LISHI YANJIU article did not mention anyone by name, it clarified the past framed-up charges against Liu Shaoqi over the line of the eighth congress.

The third indication was found in an article in memory of Zhu De by newly appointed Vice Premier Bo Yibo carried in the 6 July RENMIN RIBAO. This article mentioned that during the initial period of the war against Japanese aggression, Liu Shaoqi was developing united front work in Shanxi. Yan Xishan wanted him to assume responsibility of organizing and building a new army. He therefore asked the north China bureau for instructions. "The responsible comrade of the north China bureau is an excellent thing. What we have wanted to do is to grasp gun barrels. We will go ahead even if we can only have a regiment." According to the context of the article, the responsible comrade of the north China bureau was a specific personality. Who was he? According to historical records, the cadres who were responsible for the Chinese communist north China bureau included Liu Shaoqi, Peng Zhen and Peng Dehuai. However, since Peng Zhen and Peng Dehuai have been rehabilitated, it seemed quite unnecessary to have their names omitted from the article. On the other hand, the time mentioned by Bo Yibo was the initial period of the war against Japanese aggression. Therefore, the responsible comrade of the north China bureau was obviously Liu Shaoqi. However, his name was probably not openly disclosed because the time was not yet ripe.

The fourth indication was a commentator's article in a recent (July issue) of LISHI YANJIU entitled "Only by Being Faithful to Facts Is It Possible To Be Faithful to the Truth." This article clarified an unjust charge against Liu Shaoqi. He was slandered as advancing the thought that China had entered "a new stage of peace and democracy" after the victory in the war against Japanese aggression and pushing forward "a capitulationist line." The LISHI YANJIU article pointed out that in fact the slogan was put forward by Mao Zedong on behalf of the CCP Central Committee at that time.

With regard to the above-mentioned indications, the main themes of some of the articles of course have been aimed at correcting past mistakes and clarifying the theories and historical facts concerning the struggle between two lines in the party, class struggle and also the change in society's principal contradiction. The question is that they were all closely connected with the Liu Shaoqi incident. Amid the situation in which the leadership in Beijing has emphasized correcting all mistakes whenever they are discovered and since right and wrong have been clarified, should Liu Shaoqi be allowed to continue to suffer that great injustice without having it redressed? This is obviously at variance with the spirit of seeking truth from facts of the leadership in Beijing today. Judging from the indications in Beijing, it does not seem surprising that the Chinese communists will make an announcement about a fair evaluation of Liu Shaoqi in the near future.

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